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中華民國八年九月一日

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918.

大正四年九月三日禮拜四

10 CENTS

BIG TURKISH FORCE TRAPPED; 25,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Seventh and Eighth Armies
Have Practically Ceased
To Exist

ESCAPE CUT OFF
More Than 260 Guns
And Huge Quantity Of
Materials Taken

HOLY LAND FREE

All Of Palestine Believed
Certain To Be Cleared
Of Enemy

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, September 23.—An official
despatch from Palestine reports:

Having seized the passages of
Jordan at Jisr-ed-Damieh on Sunday
morning, the enemy's last avenue of
escape westward of the river was
closed.

The 7th and 8th Turkish armies
have virtually ceased to exist and
their entire transport has been captured.

By 8 o'clock yesterday evening
25,000 prisoners and 260 guns
have been counted. Many prisoners
and much material have not yet been
enumerated.

Holy Land Liberated

General Allenby's victory in Palestine
is hailed as a model in conception
and execution. It is the most
complete hitherto attained by the
Allies in any theater. General
Allenby's consummate use of his
cavalry is especially tributed.

The immediate effect of this victory
is the liberation of the Holy
Land for it is anticipated that Sir
Edmund Allenby will have little
difficulty in entirely clearing northern
Palestine.

He will be able to relieve his communications
by establishing a sea
base at Haifa, from which port the
railway runs to Beisan and Damascus.
Thus the whole Turkish railway
system in southern Syria is controlled
by the Anglo-French Forces.

Turkey's Existence Threatened
But the Turkish disaster is bound
to have a most profound reaction in
Constantinople and Sofia while it will
compromise the situation of the
Turks in Mesopotamia and terminate
the Turkish adventures in Persia
and the Caucasus.

The Daily Telegraph, which declares
the existence of the Ottoman
Empire is imperilled by one of the
master-strokes of the war, points
out that General Allenby has struck
unexpectedly early and has all the
campaigning season still before him.

The Morning Post urges that a
diplomatic effort be made to detach
the Turks from the Central Powers.
Surprise Brilliantly Executed

Mr. W. F. Massey in a message
from British headquarters in Palestine
reports:

General Allenby concealed his intentions
in a most masterly manner,
launching a tremendous attack which
crushed the very intricate system of
defenses and then throwing in his
cavalry, which swept over the plain
near the coast.

Prior to the battle our troops were
always moved at night and hidden
during the daytime in the orange
groves, our mastery of the air preventing
the enemy observers noticing
any change of our dispositions
in a country where marching troops
raise huge columns of dust and observation
posts command a wide
range of vision.

The advance of our cavalry was
a wonderful spectacle, the British,
Australians and Indian troops
moving rapidly over a wide expanse
of country and crossing deep wadis
and sandy wastes with remarkable ease.

Reuters' correspondent at the
British headquarters in Palestine, in
a message dated the 20th, states
that an exciting incident occurred
when a staff car with four Turkish
officers on rounding a corner met a
British armored car. The Turks

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Omsk Government Official Says Siberian Population Is Eager To Rejoin Allies

Vice-Minister Golovatcheff Gives Interview Showing
Constructive Achievements; Sudden Collapse Of
Vladivostok Cabinet Creates Sensation

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, September 23.—Mr. Golovatcheff,
the Vice-Minister of Foreign
Affairs of the Siberian Government at
Omsk, arrived in Peking on Saturday.
Interviewed today, he stated that the
Siberian Government had three aims
which would be unwaveringly pursued.
The first was the creation of a strong
authority guaranteeing true democracy,
the second was the creation of a
machinery of civil administration in
all departments and the third was the
formation of a strong, disciplined, non-
political army.

Already the Government measures
were indicating that its policy had
secured the support of the whole
population. The Government was extending
its control over the territory and
securing co-operation in a practical
as well as in a theoretical sense.
It had succeeded in creating administrative
machinery and in immediately
carrying out the Government's decisions.
Moreover, the mobilization
has given the Government an important
body of recruits for military
action against Germany, which was
extremely satisfactory as showing the
popular attitude.

The Government's relations with the
Czech-Slovaks were cordial. The
conditions in the interior of Siberia
were highly satisfactory, especially
important being the fact that the
Russian people were willing and able
to realign themselves with the Allies.
The news of the Allied decision to aid
Russia has been received with the
highest gratification, but "aid must be
organized immediately on an extensive
scale, for material means must support
enthusiasm. The Siberian Government
hopes that this will be done, especially
as the Germans have already
created a new Eastern front, sending
thence officers and troops. Therefore,
the Allies must use every means to

push the Eastern Front westwards as
far as possible."

Reuters' Pacific Service

Tokio, September 23.—War Office
official. The Governor-General of
Kwantung has informed the Consular
Body at Harbin that General
Gaid's appointment as Commander-
in-Chief of the whole of Russia is
not recognised.

War Office official. While we
were taking Alexiefsk on the 18th
we engaged seven gunboats of the
enemy near Zelya bridge, east of
Alexiefsk. We captured two and the
others fled in opposite directions.

Our detachment from Zabaikal left
Tabtgal on the 18th, and is advancing
on Lufur, in Amur Province.

Vladivostok, September 24.—The
sudden collapse of the Vladivostok
Siberian Government almost on the
eve of its departure for Tomsk created
a great sensation here.

The letter written by Lavroff, the
Premier of the late Vladivostok
Siberian Government, to Vologodsky,
the Premier of the Omsk Siberian
Government, announcing the resignation
of the former was made public
today. It explains that, in order that
the State shall suffer no harm from a
duality of Premiers, he renounces his
title and claim, to be considered a
member of the Government.

His colleagues are understood to
have written to Vologodsky in similar
terms.

Reuters' correspondent learns un-
officially that an arrangement has just
been concluded between Vologodsky
and the Cadets and other non-
Socialist parties pursuant to which
(Continued on Page 13)

William Can't Come Just Now; He's Busy



—Dorling, in The New York Tribune

CHINESE COMMITTEE TO AID LIBERTY LOAN

Body Of 26 Shanghai Merchants
Will Further Sale Of American
War Bonds Among Chinese

A Chinese committee of 26 prominent
business men, headed by Mr.
Chu Pao-san, president of the Chinese
Chamber of Commerce, will
work with the American Committee
during the Liberty Loan drive which
starts Saturday. Mr. Shen Lien-fong
has been named as vice-chairman of
the Chinese workers.

The committee will conduct the
campaign among the Chinese of
Shanghai. All advertising matter in
foreign publications and circulars
sent out by the American Committee
have been printed in Chinese and
will be freely circulated.

As a result of daily meetings the
American Committee has the cam-
paign well organized and a system-
atic canvass of all Americans and an
attempt to interest all Allied
nationals will mark the aggressive
operation of the Fourth Liberty Loan
in Shanghai.

Posters bearing the slogan, "Buy
a Bond," will be circulated by the
committee for use on richas and
every silver dollar given out at
local banks will carry small stamps
with, "I am worth more than ever
before. Invest me in a Liberty
Bond," in English and Chinese.

The following make up the Chinese
Committee:

Chu Pao-san, chairman; Shen
Lien-fong, vice-chairman; Kow
Shing-ih, Chu Wu-lu, Sou Yung-
shin, Hu Lo-shin, Chok Lan-fong, Fu
Shiao-en, Hsieh Hung-chong, Chang
Chu-sun, Shen Chung-ih, Lou Kin-
show, Chou Kin-chen, Tang Lo-yuen,
Chin To-san, Sung Han-chang, Yuen
Heng-chu, Tao Lan-chien, Tao She-
chien, Hsieh Li-kung, Yu Ya-ching,
Kow Tse-bo, Li Pei-pao, Ching
Chun-chen, Loh Ye-yuen, Shun
Cho-shih, Yung Chung-kin, Tao
Yuen-lai, Pan Chen-pao, Hsu Kow-
wan, Yao Mo-lien, Chow Wei-chin,
Chao Jo-chen, Kow De-san, Kuo
Chu-chow and Wu Sung-ju.

BAKU REPORTED ON FIRE

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, September 21.—It is
reported that explosions are taking
place in Baku which is on fire.

SHIPMENTS TO AMERICA MUST BE CERTIFIED HERE

Importations Over G.\$100 Will
Be Returned Unless Covered
By Consulate Invoice

No importation into the United
States over G.\$100 in value will be
permitted to be unloaded from any
ship unless covered by an invoice
duly certified at the point of ship-
ment, according to instructions issued
by all steamship companies by the
United States Consulate-General.

Documents legally equivalent will
be accepted at American ports in lieu
of the certified invoices.

Shipments not covered will be re-
turned to the point of origin at the
expense of the carrier.

The American Consulate-General
has notified exporters that invoices
will not be certified for ocean ship-
ments to the United States after
September 30, of any commodity
other than coin, bullion, currency or
commodities covered by general
licenses PBF 5, 6, 9 and 20 unless the
Consulate-General has received im-
port license numbers direct from the
Department of State at Washington.

Import licenses are valid for ocean
shipments made within 90 days of
the date of the license.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN INTERRUPTS TRAFFIC

Telegraph And Telephone Lines
Cut Between Tokio And
Osaka

Reuters' Pacific Service

Tokio, September 24.—A typhoon
has caused an interruption of com-
munications all over the country.
Between Tokio and Osaka the tele-
phones and telegraphs are totally
interrupted and the railways partially.

CHINESE-TIBETAN TRUCE

China Press Correspondence
Chengtu, September 6.—The latest
Tibetan news is that a truce has been
arranged between the Chinese and
Tibetans. Negotiations are proceed-
ing at Chiamdo.

BRITISHER ASSAULTED BY JAPANESE TROOPS

Russian And Chinese Customs
Officials At Aigun Also
Attacked

Reuters' Pacific Service

Peking, September 23.—Telegrams
received from Aigun report that a
most serious outrage has been com-
mitted there. On the arrival of a
river steamer the Customs began the
usual search of the vessel, but Japanese
soldiers interfered, maltreated the
Russian and Chinese searchers, and
assaulted the British Deputy Com-
missioner, Mr. Mansfield, the son of
the former British Consul-General at
Canton.

Italian Force Joins In Macedonia Battle

On Home Front Austrian Attack
At Dossalto Is
Defeated

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Rome, September 22.—An official
communiqué reports:

The enemy attacked the salient
of Point 703 at Dossalto, which was
admirably defended by Czechoslovaks.
He gained a footing but
was driven out with heavy losses and
the situation completely re-established.

In Macedonia on the Cerna Bend,
in conjunction with the general
Allied offensive, the Italians began
a vigorous advance on Saturday,
capturing the enemy's front positions.

GERMAN REFORM TALK RECEIVED SKEPTICALLY

London Thinks So-Called Parli-
amentary Changes Are Part
Of Peace Offensive

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, September 23.—Official
circles are skeptical of the German
newspaper discussion concerning
parliamentary reform, which they
interpret as another phase of the
peace offensive.

Court In California Holds Japanese Have Right To Own Land

Test Case On Alien Land Law
Is Ruled On By
Judge

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Riverside, Cal., September 19.—
The Superior Judge has decided that
Japanese born in California may
acquire and retain title to real estate
and no violation of the Alien Land
Law results. The case at issue
involved Jukichi Harada, who
bought a residence property in
Riverside and had the deed issued
to three minor children born in the
United States.

Ex-Tsar's Remains Exhumed In Forest

Taken From Scene Of Execution
To Lie In State At
Omsk

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 22.—A
message from Moscow states that
the ex-Tsar's body has been ex-
humed in the forest where he was
executed and conveyed with cere-
mony to Ekaterinburg, where it will
lie in state in the Cathedral prior to
temporary internment at Omsk.

Italy Gives Approval To Jugo-Slav Aims

Cabinet Declares Their Hope
For Independence Corresponds
With Allied Aims

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, September 22.—The Italian
Cabinet has taken the important
decision of declaring that the move-
ment of the Jugo-Slavs towards in-
dependence corresponds with the
principles for which the Entente are
fighting. Italy keeps the leadership
in the movement for the liberation
of the subject races under the
Hapsburgs.

BULGARIAN ARMIES SEVERED BY ALLIES

Divided In Two And Preparing
Extensive Retreat; Servian
Advance Reaches 35 Miles

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, September 23.—The arrival
of the Allies on the line of the
Vardar gives them possession of the
railway skirting the river which
forms the line of communication
between the 1st and 2nd Bulgarian
armies. The cutting of this line at
Demir-Kapou means that the enemy
forces, comprising sixteen divisions,
are divided in two and they are
therefore hastily preparing to re-
treat both north of Monastir and in
the region of Dolran.

By their mastery of the mountain
zone the Allies are now able to de-
bouch on the plain.

The Bulgarians are systematically
destroying the regions they are
evacuating.

Paris, September 22.—An official
despatch from Eastern headquarters
reports:

The Franco-Servian Armies on the
21st on the Drachevsko Massif broke
the serious resistance of the Bul-
garians, who had been reinforced by
German troops.

Pursuing their success the Allies
northwards passed Vozaaci and Ka-
vadar in the direction of Negotin
and Demir-Kapou.

The enemy is destroying material
wholesale in the direction of Grad-
sko and in the region of the Vardar
and Lake Dolran where they are
burning their stations, munition de-
pots and aviation parks.

The number of prisoners and guns
captured is increasing. The Ser-
vians have captured a complete
group of mountain guns and a bat-
tery of 150-millimeter guns.

Our aviators continue to harass
the retreating enemy.

In the eastern part of the Cerna
Bend the enemy has begun to re-
treat and the Allies have captured
Chaniate and Orle.

The Franco-Greek forces north
and northeast of the Dzena Massif

(Continued on Page 13)

ALLIES ADVANCING ON THREE FRONTS IN GREAT BATTLES

Central Powers Hard Hit
In Palestine, Macedonia
And France

SEVERE FIGHTING

Battle On West Front Cen-
ters On Three Main
Sectors

PROGRESS SLOW

Germans Resist Desperately
To Hold Strategic
Points In Line

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Paris, September 22.—The Allies are
advancing on three fronts, in France,
Serbia and Palestine.

In Macedonia the inhabitants re-
ceive the Servian troops with en-
thusiasm and Servians forcibly en-
rolled in the Bulgarian army throw
down their arms and join the Servians.

The Turkish army in Palestine is
in confused retreat, the flower of
Turkey's army has been routed.
General Sir Edmund Allenby followed
the plan of Napoleon's invasion of
Syria, advancing along the maritime
plain and cutting the enemy's com-
munications between Samaria and the
north and the Turkish army has been
reduced to 200,000 men who are
scattered over the Turkish Empire.
Sir Edmund Allenby's victory ought
to have great influence on the course
of the war. French troops took part
in the attack on the extreme wing,
gallantly carrying their objectives.

On the Western front the battle
centers on three points, the eastern
and northern outskirts of Meuvres
and east of Epehy. The Germans are
straining to keep these three strate-
gical points and the best divisions of
the enemy troops are being employed
here.

General Mangin's army continues
to flatten out the St. Gobain salient
but the fighting is tremendously hard.
The population of Metz is panic-
stricken and the banks have removed
their cash to Karlsruhe. About forty
shells from long range guns have
fallen in Metz.

The official communiqué issued this
afternoon reports:

The night was marked only by
somewhat considerable artillery ac-
tivity in the region of St. Quentin and
north of the Aisne.

On the Vesle front we repulsed two
enemy coups-de-main.

Our detachments penetrated the
enemy lines in Champagne and
Lorraine and brought back prisoners.
The official communiqué issued this
evening reports:

South of St. Quentin we extended
our positions east of Hinnancourt and
Ly-Pontaine and reached the western
outskirts of Vendeuil.

North of the Aisne three German
counter-attacks were shattered north
of Allement before they could ap-
proach our lines. We gained ground
east of Sancy and took prisoners.

British Improve Positions
London, September 22.—Field Mar-
shal Sir Douglas Haig reports this
evening:

The hostile attack northwestward
of La Bassée reported this morning
was not pressed and our position is
unchanged.

In local encounters we slightly im-
proved our positions southward of
Villers-Guislain and in the neighbor-
hood of Zillebeke.

Aviation.—Flying operations were
carried on on the 21st despite clouds
and wind. Sixteen tons of bombs
were dropped.

We destroyed seven hostile machines
and drove down three out of control.
Eight of ours are missing.

We brought down three enemy
bombing machines during the night.
All our night flying machines
returned.

A German official communiqué re-
ports:

The English launched a great attack
yesterday morning between Gouzeau-
court Wood and Hargicourt. An-

anticipating the attack we had removed our defense eastward of Epehy to the old English positions between Villers-Guislain and Bellecourt. The attack broke down and a second attempt also failed. Although the English temporarily penetrated the southwestern portion of Villers-Guislain and Quenemont Farm they were thrown back by our counter-attack.

Hard Fight Around Epehy

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today:

The enemy, who has been reinforced, made a stubborn resistance in the fighting this morning around Epehy. We carried many strong points, the most important being the weblike trench-work called the Quadrilateral, northeast of Honion. The fighting was of a more hand-to-hand character than anything hitherto in the present offensive.

We were opposed by the Alpine Corps and two other divisions besides a new division moved up from the reserve. We had captured Quenemont Farm by two o'clock. We afterwards withdrew from Quenemont Farm. The net gains for the day were satisfactory. We occupied or destroyed many outposts in this troublesome zone and inflicted heavy casualties.

The corporal of the Highland Light Infantry, who, with six men, held a post at Moeuvres, is a native of Epehy where he has a wife and two children. Twice during the forty-eight hours he sent asking for relief. The first messenger was killed and the second wounded but reached our lines just as the assault which brought relief was about to be launched.

Progress In Local Operations

London, September 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We carried out successful minor operations on Sunday and Sunday night at several points.

English troops captured a strong point in the neighborhood of the Roncesy-Bony road which had stubbornly held out all day long, taking eighty prisoners. Subsequently a counter-attack from the direction of the Gillemeut Farm was repulsed by our rifle and machine-gun fire with heavy loss to the enemy.

Other English troops progressed during the night in the direction of Tombois Farm after several hours hard fighting and farther north captured a group of strongly held trenches and strong points on the spur northward of Vundhulle, taking a number of prisoners.

We took over a hundred prisoners during the night in a successful local attack southward of Villers-Guislain.

Eastward of Gavrelle the English progressed on a front of three quarters of a mile southeastward of Gavrelle, taking fifty prisoners.

The enemy attacked at Berthoucourt during the night, under cover of a heavy barrage, and penetrated our line at one point. An immediate counter-attack re-established our positions.

German Claim Repulse

A German official communiqué reports:

We repulsed British attacks southward of Epehy.

During the night the enemy obtained a footing in isolated sections of our trenches eastward of Epehy.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

The fighting on Saturday was on a limited front of 6,000 yards opposite Epehy and Lempre. Battalions of dismounted yeomanry, Londoners and East Country men in a heavy storm attacked this bulge in the Hindenburg outpost system which the Alpine Corps and three other divisions defended.

The ground was intersected by short trench saps and switches. The Germans, who were superior in number, freely used bombs. Tanks co-operated in the attack but the ground was very difficult and sometimes impossible owing to the mud. The struggle swayed to and fro all day long. Much uncut wire was encountered handicapping our progress.

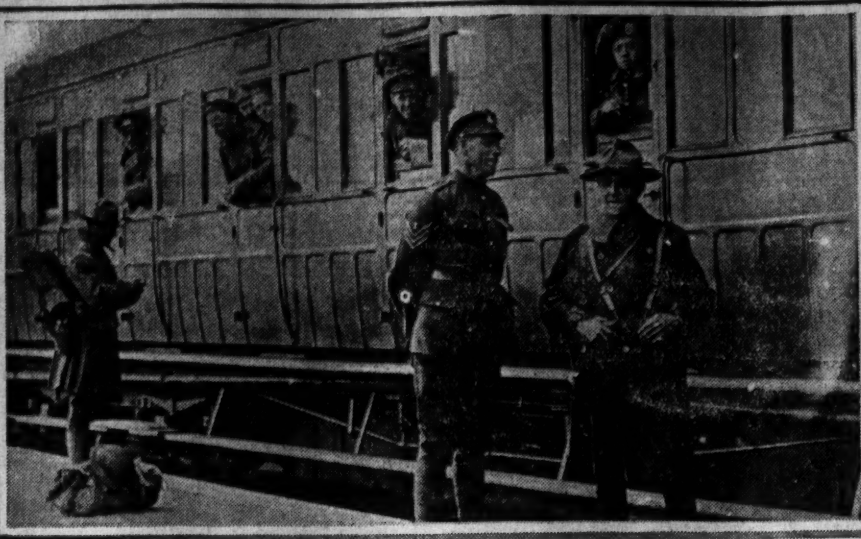
The enemy's high velocity shelling of Quenemont Farm amounted to a barrage hence our withdrawal but the Farm is untenable to the enemy. The storm practically prevented the co-operation of our aircraft, which alone is able to spot the nests of machine-guns with which the rolling country is infested.

LI YAO-HAN SUPPLEMENTED

Reuter's Pacific Service
Canton, September 22.—The Military Governor appoints Wang Chack Acting Civil Governor of Kwangtung in place of Li Yao-han, who was appointed by the Peking Government and who has been unable to officiate some months because of sickness.

The Cantonese celebrate the first anniversary of the declaration of war by the Southwestern Conference against Germany and Austria-Hungary on the 24th when the new English daily newspaper The Canton Times will appear for the first time.

Yankee Fighter Handing Out Smokes To Wounded Tommies



A Yankee fighter, just landed in France, giving some very welcome cigarettes to wounded Tommies.

ALLIED SHIPBUILDING NEARING U-BOAT LOSSES

Total Sinkings By Submarines Will Soon Be Overcome, Says American Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 22.—The Shipping Board states that with the Allied and American shipbuilding construction working at full headway, the total losses through the submarine war will soon be overcome. Submarines have sunk or destroyed up to the present 7,157,000 deadweight tons over construction but 3,795,000 tons of enemy shipping have been seized.

The United States has working 203 shipyards comprising 1,020 shipways and the American program of construction includes 2,698 ships totaling 1,630,000 tons.

Would Preserve Ruins Of French Monuments

British Ambassador Suggests They Be Kept As Memorial Of Germany's Shame

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 22.—At the Franco-American dinner at the Cercle Volney in Paris Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, suggested that the great monuments destroyed by the Germans should not be restored but left as the best memorial to the heroic dead and Germany's shame.

MR. HENDERSON DEFENDS ALSACE-LORRAINE CLAIM

Matter Of International Law And Not Of Territorial Settlement, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 22.—At a meeting of the Inter-Allied Labor Conference in London, Mr. Arthur Henderson said that Alsace-Lorraine was not a question of territorial settlement but of international law. No conference should be open to the Germans and no British workers ought to have any part in negotiations with them. The Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest formed an almost insurmountable barrier to a peace based on international principles.

FRENCH WAR WORKERS SEND SUPPLIES NORTH

Local Branch Of French Red Cross Ships Money And Equipment To Poles In Siberia

Nearly \$2,000 and a large shipment of supplies for the French Expeditionary Forces in Siberia have been sent to Vladivostok by the Shanghai chapter of the French Red Cross. Local workers are collecting supplies for another shipment to leave for the north in another week.

The articles already sent include 13 boxes soap, 120 pipes, one case cigarette papers, 100 boxes writing paper, 432 pencils, 25 dozen spoons of thread, three dozen suits woolen underwear, 20 dozen pairs socks, 16 dozen flannel nightshirts, five boxes chocolate, ten dozen pairs woolen gloves, one case playing cards, six barrels red wine, 12 sets chess, 12 sets checkers and one case identification markers.

One case of cigarettes and 200 cigars have been given to the chapter for the next shipment.

Germany Says France First Used Poison Gas

Answer To Red Cross Is Called Barefaced Lie By Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 22.—New evidence of German hypocrisy is shown in her answer to the appeal made by the Red Cross Society in the matter of using asphyxiating gases. Germany claims that she only used gas after the French had done so, which is a barefaced lie.

News Briefs

The two Chinese charged in connection with the recent armed opium robberies in which foreigners took part were before the Mixed Court again yesterday and were remanded until tomorrow.

Hearing of an application for judgment by default brought by Li Tay-ao against the Manchurian-American Trading Company will come up in the United States Court for China Friday.

E. M. Berthel was fined \$5 in the Mixed Court yesterday for failing to obey police signals while driving a motor car at the corner of Whangpoo Road and Broadway on September 7. Berthel denied that his car was out of the garage at the time.

Mr. E. F. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Hankow, left San Francisco on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador Saturday en route to China.

The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association will hold its seventh annual meeting at the office of Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., September 29 at 4 o'clock. The committee's report and the statement of accounts for the period ending July 31, 1918, will be presented.

An interim dividend at the rate of 12 percent per annum, less income tax has been declared on the "A" and "B" shares of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., according to cable advice received by the manager of the local office from the London office.

Japanese papers report the death of Mr. J. B. Lundholm, an old Shanghai pilot, which took place at Okusa, near Nagasaki, September 20 at the age of 66. Mr. Lundholm retired from active service about eight years ago and had lived in Japan since then.

Deep regret is felt by both the foreign and Chinese friends of Mr. Yang Tcheng, former Special Envoy in Shanghai, at the death of his fourteen-year-old son, which occurred at St. Marie's Hospital. The boy was a pupil at the Chung Chong School where he had made an enviable record in his studies.

A lecture on the three Eastern Provinces based on personal experience will be delivered by Mr. Han Ching-wu, of the China Continuation Committee, this evening at 8 o'clock at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The lecture will be open to the public.

Traffic Is Resumed On Tientsin-Pukow

Traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was resumed Monday, according to information given out from the office of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Chinese Post Office. The Chinese press states that an armored car is attached to every train running on the line.

JUNIOR GAZETTE OUT

The September number of the Junior Gazette, an attractive illustrated magazine published by the students of the Cathedral School, is out and contains many interesting articles, including a foreword by Dean A. J. Walker, clever cartoons and cuts of scenes of the school and school life. A page is devoted to the names of Cathedral school boys in the service of their country and includes the names of those killed in action. The staff is composed of K. S. MacDonald, M. Brodie and C. Judah.

TUAN EXPECTED TO GO AS MEANS TO PEACE

Signs Increase Of Peking And Canton Drawing Nearer Together

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, September 20.—Political-ly the Mid-Autumn Festival has been a time of comparative inactivity. There has been no meeting of Parliament, and the political parties have not been meeting either, many of their members being off to Tientsin for a long week end. A certain amount of negotiation has been going on, however, having for its object the reaching of some sort of modus vivendi with Canton. Indications are not wanting that Peking and Canton are drawing nearer together. It seems to be certain that General Tuan will go, and that will do much to clear the way.

On the other hand, it is stated that the Canton Parliament will elect a President before October 10, and that he probably will be invited to become Prime Minister in Peking, and the election of a vice-president would take place later. General Feng Kuo-chang acting as interim, and possibly being re-elected. All this, of course, would involve a self-denying ordinance on the part of both Parliaments, which would automatically cease to exist, either when a new Cabinet, acceptable to both, had been appointed, or when the President had appointed a Committee for Constitution Revision. The frequent statements by the leaders at Canton that no communication is being held with the "illegally elected President Elect" are emphatically denied in responsible quarters here, and in spite of appearances to the contrary, it is believed that an amicable settlement is in sight.

AMERICA TO INCREASE SHIPMENT OF FOOD

Will Send 5,730,000 More Tons To Europe Than Last Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 22.—Mr. Hoover, the Food Controller, makes the statement that the United States is prepared to ship 5,730,000 tons more foodstuffs to the American armies and the Allies than last year.

DANCING AT ASTOR HOUSE

The tea dances at the Astor House are to be resumed and will be held regularly on Tuesday and Friday afternoons from 5 to 7, beginning next Tuesday. Dinner dances are to be held in the ballroom every Thursday night and the regular Saturday night dances will be held also, commencing at 10 o'clock.

English Cotton Strike Is Practically Settled

Men Are Expected Back At Work Early Next Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 19.—The cotton strike is regarded as practically settled and the resumption of work is expected early next week.

The Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 81.5 and the minimum 57.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 80.1 and 68.4.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



Previous to the official inquiry into the matter in the Mixed Court it was a moot question whether Waung Toong-sung was a chivalrous gent with a hankering to glimmer brightly in the eyes of the sex, or whether he was only a general disturber of the peace—the scales sagging a bit, probably, in favor of the latter theory. After the legal ceremonies, however, Waung appeared to be unanimously elected to the Bolshevik party.

After all, it may have been the moonlight which was to blame. It was early evening and Waung, tired after a day of wheelbarrow trundling, sat on a small bench abutting on the footpath along North Honan Road. Beside him sat a coy young lady. As said, the moon was shining. Thus the situation was provocative of events.

Bustling along North Honan Road bent on keeping an impending engagement came a worthy citizen and his wife. The wife was beyond doubt a firm convert to the idea of preparedness, for, despite the radiant clarity of the night she was equipped with an efficient looking umbrella. As she stepped briskly along the umbrella, tucked beneath her arm, described a short arc backward and forward across the walk. As the pair passed the bench the weapon happened to be on the inward swing. Waung's fair companion was within the compass of the arc. She uttered a small scream as the point prodded her.

Instantly Waung was upon his feet. He demanded retraction, apology, indemnity and satisfaction. He demanded that the startled husband of the offending party stand and have his face slapped for the careless behavior of his family. He demanded so emphatically that Sikh Police Constable 168, standing several hundred yards away, came galloping to the scene to see what the oratory was all about. The sight of the uniform seemed to effect Waung violently. He greeted the policeman with a right swing to the jaw. The Sikh was taken aback and before he recovered Waung had landed another telling blow on the former's wrist watch, the crystal of which was practically ruined. Shortly after this Waung arrived at the police station.

In court, after the details had been gone into, the Magistrate asked Waung if he was in the habit of appearing before that tribunal. Waung scouted the idea. The Magistrate gazed pensively for a short time at the police record before him wherein it was set forth that Waung had been an occupant of the prisoner's dock on four previous occasions.

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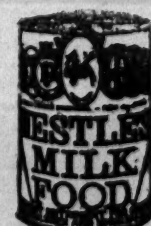
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Help Win the War! Buy a Liberty Bond!

A campaign for the sale of Liberty Bonds in China will begin on September 28 and continue until October 17, ending here a few days before the close of the drive in America so that time will be given to cable the result to Washington and secure an allotment of the bonds purchased here.

The present bond issue is for G. \$6,000,000,000. The bonds will be in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They will bear interest at 4½% payable semi-annually.

Send your order to
one of these places



American Express Co., American-Oriental Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, Bank of Taiwan, Banque de L'Indo Chine, Banque Industrielle de Chine, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, International Bank, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, U.S. Postal Agency, Yokohama Specie Bank.

Subscribers in the outports who have no banking connections in Shanghai may purchase bonds through the Liberty Loan Committee. Write or wire Mr. J. W. Carney, Liberty Loan Committee, 26 Nanking Road, Shanghai, advising him as to the amount of bonds you wish to purchase and under which of the six plans mentioned on this page you wish to subscribe.

SIX WAYS TO BUY BONDS

(1) *Payment in Local Currency.*

Bonds may be purchased through local banks and paid for in Mex. dollars or taels at a rate of exchange to be agreed upon between the purchaser and the bank. The bank will give the purchaser a receipt for the amount paid.

The purchaser will fill out an application for the bonds which will be forwarded to Washington by the bank. When the bonds are received in China they will be delivered to the purchaser under terms agreed upon at time of purchase.

(2) *Payment by Cheque on bank in U.S.*

Cheque on personal bank accounts in the United States will be accepted providing the cheques are issued by parties known to the bank.

(3) *Purchasers by Letter of Credit.*

Holders of letters of credit issued by banks in the United States may pay for bonds by drawing against letter of credit for the face value of the bonds.

(4) *Demand Draft.*

Payments for bonds may be made by demand draft on banks in the United States, but the purchase should be made through the bank issuing the demand draft.

(5) *Telegraphic Transfer.*

Payment may also be made by telegraphic transfer on same terms as above, but when using the T.T. of another bank, the buyer must pay the telegraphic charge to the bank receiving the subscription.

(6) *Deferred Payments.*

If the subscriber does not care to pay cash in full for the bonds at the time of making application, he may purchase bonds to any amount by making payment of 10% or more at the time of making the subscription and payments thereafter amounting to at least 10% per month. If bonds are purchased on this deferred scheme, interest on the balance due will be charged at the rate of 4½% per annum for the first three months and 5% per annum for the remainder of the period during which payments are made.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser when final payment is made.

The initial payment on bonds purchased under this plan may be made in any of the ways specified above, but at the time application is made the purchaser must fix exchange for the deferred payments and sign a tael note for the balance due on the purchase price.

As the banks must settle exchange forward on deferred payments, the rate offered for bonds purchased on this plan will not be so favorable as on cash purchases.

Don't Wait for a Committee Member to call on you. Decide at once what your duty is and then subscribe.

This space contributed for the winning of the war by Bank of Canton, Bank of Communications, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, British-American Tobacco Co., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, China Mail S.S. Co., Frasier and Co., Garner, Quelch and Co. Dr. John Goddard, International Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Mitsui Bank, Mustard and Co., Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Savoy Hotel, Shanghai Chemical Laboratory, Shanghai Commercial Bank, Sincere Co., Sullivan's Candies and Widler and Co.

Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

German Business Methods At The Root Of War

Some Recent Disclosures When Alien Enemy Properties Were Taken Over And Their Bearing On 'Negotiated' Peace—Lessons For America

By Edward A. Bradford
(New York Times)

The business world would have no fair grievance against Germany if the complaint were that Germans beat other nations at their own game in business. The grievance is not that Germans fight hard, but that they fight as fouly in business as in war, and for the same reason, that with them war and commerce are the halves of German world politics.

All nations know now that the German Government was part and parcel of German commerce, and that, contrariwise, the most innocent seeming German establishments of commerce were parts of German propaganda and espionage. German economic penetration of countries which were better friends of Germany than Germany was of them resembled the military "infiltration" by which skirmishers and patrols penetrate opposing fronts before attacks in force. We have had domestic experience of the corrupting influence of a mixture of politics and trade. Germany's world commerce was warp and woof of such texture.

Disclosures from the taking over of alien enemy properties by A. Mitchell Palmer afford American examples which may be multiplied many times in foreign experience. For instance, the German American Lumber Company was found to be the owner of 169,000 acres of timber land surrounding St. Andrews Bay, Florida, in a manner to exclude others from the use of a port with strategic advantages for all military, naval, and commercial purposes. Its funds came from Germany. Among the leading owners was a prince in the line of succession to a German throne.

The property was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian not because of anything it did, but because of the mystery about its activity without any trade. When the property was searched there were found shelvesful of propaganda literature, and lumbering was found to be only a cover for enemy operations. In due time the port would have sheltered fleets.

The scale of German operations is indicated by the fact that the Alien Property Custodian already has found a half billion of German investments, nominally private property, but tainted with the German policy of combining politics and trade. It is no part of American policy to destroy German trade. It is a prime American, or rather Allied, policy to prevent German economic prosperity from being the means of territorial and political destruction of inoffensive nations. Germany's national bureaucratic organization of efficiency cannot be allowed to be a commercial threat to the rest of the world after the war. It is such an autocratic organization of industry and commerce that it is a threat to democratic commerce. Either all nations must organize their commerce like Germany or Germany's unfair competition must be stopped. There must be either universal commercial warfare or universal commercial disarmament, the argument being the same regarding military and commercial practices.

The trusts which we have prosecuted as conspirators in restraint of trade must be our chief defense against undemocratic methods of trade. Our trusts must be regulated and controlled, they must compete fairly in both domestic and foreign trade, but under no conditions must they entangle our Government as Germany is entangled in practices which have embroiled the world. The world sees the result of competition by an army of producers and traders under command of a general staff of heads of trades and State officials, and will have no more of it.

There is nothing theoretical or fanciful about this position. Last week Washington authoritatively published a note addressed to the Imperial Government in December, 1917, by the Association of German Iron and Steel Manufacturers, petitioning the Government to take from France that part of the mineral deposits of Lorraine which was left to France after the Franco-Prussian war. Germany took its pick of these iron deposits, but made a mistake in its selection. The portion left to France was thought to run too high in phosphorus, and water made mining difficult and expensive. But the British Gilchrist and Thomas process has mastered the phosphorus difficulty, and even made the phosphates useful as fertilizer material. Moreover, the water has not given as much trouble as the Germans feared. Accordingly, now we find the German ironmasters petitioning annexation of what France has turned to profitable use, although abandoned by Germany. ("The Economic Basis of an Enduring Peace." By C. W. Macfarlane).

The words of the petition are: "French Lorraine must be annexed, because it would otherwise be impossible to obtain with any degree of certainty the resources of its subsoil. Treaties, in truth, do not insure any kind of security. In no place, and at no time, is it possible to make sure of guarantees by treaties on paper, but only by military occupation and domination. After the return to the German Fatherland of that part of Alsace-Lorraine which is still French our iron industries should again reach

their former capacity of production, and may thus realize the greatest advantage in a future war."

Americans would be shocked by the sending of such a petition to Washington by our steel trade. They will not be less shocked that the same thing was done by the German steel trade, and with such effect that among the German peace terms found in a recently captured trench was mentioned the annexation to Germany of the French Longwy and Briey iron deposits.

It is no part of the world's grievance against Germany that before the war it was thriving absolutely, and relatively was thriving above any other nation. In 1870 Germany was poor, and held hardly any economic rank. Within two generations, in hardly more than a single generation, she achieved an external trade of \$5,000,000,000, and in 1913 ranked second only to England among mercantile States. She was also second in the iron and steel trade, outranking England in that. Her merchant marine was inferior to France's in 1870, but in 1913 was inferior only to that of England and the United States.

Even so recently as the nineties of the nineteenth century Germany itself was doubtful whether its interests were more industrial or agricultural. But when the twentieth century began hardly 17,000,000 Germans were living on the land. Fifty millions were in industry and trade. In a half dozen years German consumption of iron rose from 99 kilograms to 155 and coal from 1,940 kilograms to 2,740. The production of iron rose from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 tons, and of coal from 95,000,000 to 136,000,000 tons. This intensity of production caused a domestic crisis, and was one of the roots of the war. The overproduction necessitated an outlet if the home population was to be maintained in the towns into which it had flocked from land culture. Germany had works which would rank highly even in this country of larger population by half. There were 15,000 in the Mannesman works, 30,000 under Thyssen, 73,000 in Krupp's many works. There were forty-five towns with over 100,000 population, and they sprang up with American rapidity. In eighteen years before the war the national revenues almost doubled, and reached nearly \$10,000,000,000. German wealth was appraised at \$64,000,000,000, and the banks alone held nearly \$2,000,000,000. No wonder Germans swelled with pride on the twenty-fifth accession anniversary of the Kaiser.

Yet it was that very prosperity which inspired covetousness for a better place in the sun, and which, in fact, made it necessary to turn commerce into economic war. That is the world's grievance against Germany. President Wilson has said that it is necessary to make the world safe for democracy. It is also necessary to protect the world against Germany's methods of business, for she conducts business as she conducts war, and that is part of what the war is about.

The German reasoned that elsewhere, as in Germany, there are many small traders who are as good credit risks within their limits as larger traders are for their limits. These small dealers had been denied the privileges extended to those of the higher circles into which they did not enter, but in total their demands were large. The Germans enabled them to buy and pay just as they did in domestic trade, calculating thus to build up a broad, conservative, safe circle of buyers. So many units made trouble, but Germans never mind trouble in commerce or war. The number of units was insurance, for dependence on any one of them was small, and misadventure on any great scale was improbable.

As another example of German methods: Russians like American shoes, but they are sold so high, and mostly through Germany, that Russian imitations hold most of the trade. The German sellers sell "American" shoes, made in Germany by alleged American factories for the sake of cheapness of production, according to German explanation. The goods bear the Russian certificate of importation without indication of the country of origin. The "made in Germany" mark is lacking. The American shoe factory (in Germany) could undersell the Russian imitations of our goods, and the traveler knew how to impress the buyer with the fact that he was doing the buyer a favor by selling without taking a promissory note, as is the Russian custom. Americans who do not understand the benefit of the accep-

ance system to themselves will hardly compete on easy terms with Germans who know how to make it an attraction to others in their trade. Naturally enough, 75 percent of "American" shoes sold in Russia are made in Germany and the rest are imported through Germany. The bad faith need not be enlarged upon. On the other hand, American exporters can learn from Germans how to open a "clean credit"—that is, without such documents as bankers usually require—without the knowledge of the importers, with whom the exporters are in competition. Ordinarily the importers make such arrangements for their own benefit. The German exporters discovered how to put these benefits before the buyers in such attractive phase that it was easier to buy from them than from Russians.

There can be no negotiations with a country professing these sentiments after four years of war. This is the third modern war which Germany has waged for profit, and the world must never see another such. The world would never have suffered the tortures and destruction of this war if ever before there had been announced the policy of peace which President Wilson alone proclaims, but which the world has acclaimed. Previous wars have been for the adjustment of conflicting interests by force of might. Even now there are those who are talking of the settlement of interests as part of peace negotiations. That way danger lies. No world peace congress can discuss interests with hope of agreement. But Germany alone will dissent from the enforcement of international law. "What we seek is the reign of law," says President Wilson, and even in Germany there are echoes. The irrepressible Harden, discussing Chancellor von Hertling's statement that Germany held Belgium as a pawn to be traded in negotiations, declared:

International law forbids the German Empire to keep a single paving stone of a Belgian street, and commands Germany to restore to the kingdom the wealth and sovereignty which it had before our troops broke in . . . If, as has been proclaimed by a German Chancellor, a Secretary of State, and Minister, Belgium was an innocent victim of German necessity, then we have to beg her forgiveness.

When all Germany submits to that sentiment the war will be over, and can end in no other way. On that there can be no negotiation or dicker, any more than with a burglar who is being brought into court for judgment. That is the position of President Wilson, and it makes this war the noblest, as it is the worst, of wars. It is the first war waged for the enforcement of law, and there never will need to be another. It is not possible to conceive of a war waged avowedly against law, or, at least, it will not be possible to conceive of such a war when the penalty upon Germany stands as a warning to all others who would cast the world anew into their own mold. From that fate the Entente Alliance is saved by its adoption of the President's affirmation that the war is for the enforcement of law as it is, not as it ought to be if the world were to be made over in the likeness of the Entente nations, as Germany would have subdued the world to the intolerable German conception. There can be no greater freedom than under the common law. There can be no stricter rule of conduct for men or nations than the common law.

If the Entente Alliance were to seek to make the world over, after Germany is subdued to its sentence, it would risk losing the war after winning it. Germany seeks to put the world in the dock beside itself. The world is not on trial, and will not allow itself to be put on the defensive. After Germany is punished the world court may adjourn *en bloc*. The first High Court of International Law and Justice will have done enough when it shall have impeached Germany and meted out such punishment under the law that crime shall have no temptation for future evildoers.

To raise the question of interests is to cast an apple of discord into the international conferences. The establishment of law is victory enough. The question of interests may then be attacked and settled according to law at leisure. The settlement of both questions is endangered if they are raised together, and not in the order of logic and importance.



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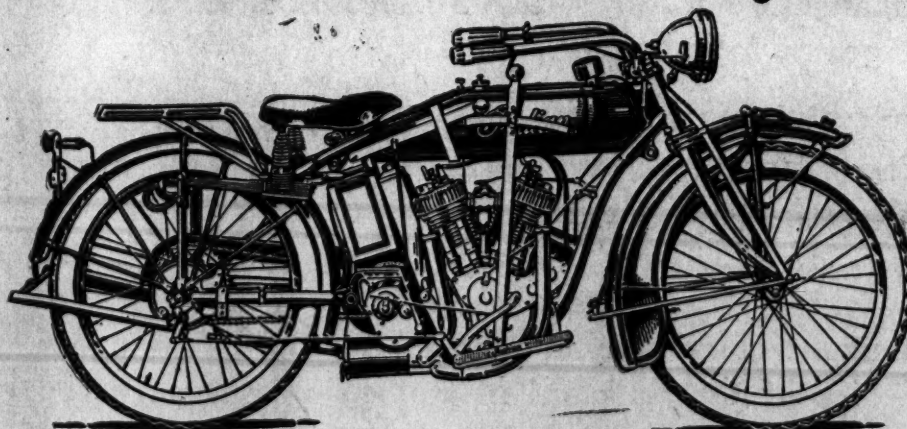
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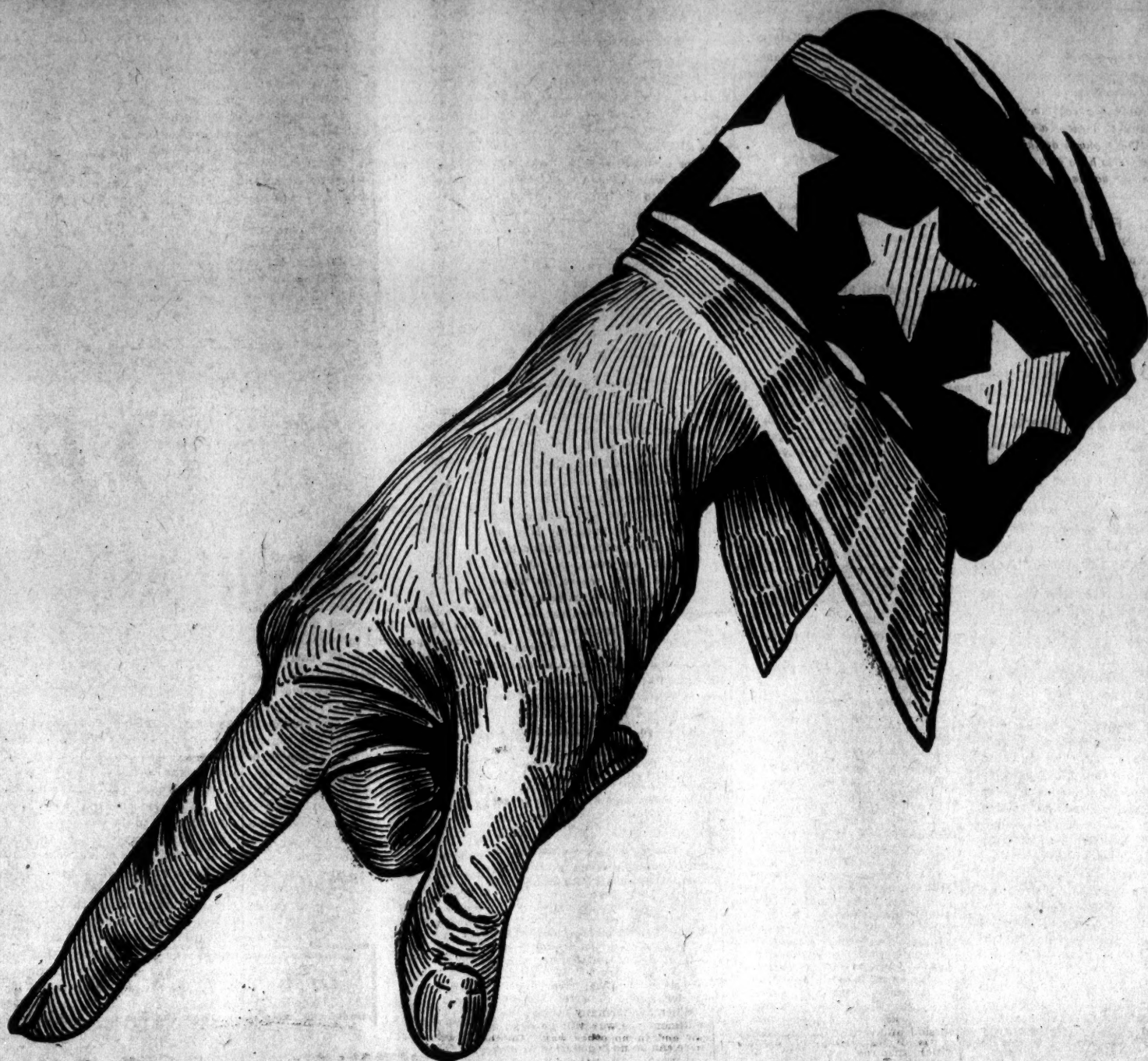
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Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. North
to northwest breezes along our
coasts. The typhoon of the Loo-
choos seems to have recurred and
moved away across Japan.

MARRIAGE

GUILLET-CANTOROVITCH: on the
21st September, 1918, Arthur
Francis Guillet of Cairo to Zina
Cantorovitch of Moscow. 18432.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

Good News From Siberia

ELSEWHERE in our issue today
will be found an informative
cable from our Peking correspondent
relative to the situation in Siberia.
The signs discernible on the Siberian
horizon indicate a perceptible im-
provement. The situation shows a
distinct change for the better. To
the optimism created by the events
on the Western front must be added
equally legitimate optimism aroused
by the favorable development of the
situation in a region equally im-
portant.

Mr. Golovatcheff, the Vice-Minister
of Foreign Affairs of the Siberian
Government at Omsk, is in a position
to speak with authority on the state
of Russian public opinion, and his
views therefore carry weight. He
has given first-hand information to
our correspondent at Peking bearing
on the situation and he states
categorically that the Russian people
are not only willing but able to
realign themselves with the Allies
whom a treacherous "government"
has so basely forsaken. He tells us
that the news of the Allied decision
to aid Russia has been received with
the highest gratification, which
throws a peculiar light on the at-
tempts of men like Lenin and
Trotsky to show that the mass of
Russian sentiment is hostile to
Allied intervention.

It is no quixotic ideal for which
the Siberian Government is striving;
its program is definite. Its aim,
which we are told is being unwaiver-
ingly pursued, is threefold: first,
the creation of a strong authority
guaranteeing true democracy;
second, the creation of a machinery
of civil administration in all depart-
ments, and, third, the formation of a
strong, disciplined, non-political
army. Despite the fact that the
Siberian movement is still young,
already the Government measures
are indicating that its policy has
secured the support of the whole
population. The Government is ex-
tending its control over the territory
and securing co-operation in a
practical as well as in a theoretical
sense. Something tangible has been
done and thereby we have passed on
from the realm of abstract ideas to
that of practical achievement. The
Government has succeeded in creat-
ing administrative machinery and in
immediately carrying out its deci-
sions. Moreover, the mobilization
has given the Government an im-
portant body of recruits who must
be regarded in the nature of potential
forces for military action against
Germany, which is exceedingly
gratifying as showing the popular
attitude. No less satisfactory is the
fact that the Government's relations
with the Czech-Slovaks are cordial.

We are coming, then, to the
realization of our hopes in Siberia.
The object of the Allied Expedition
to Siberia is now in a fair way to
be achieved: the German clutches are
being loosened. But though this
alone was our object, the results will
be greater. When we have freed
Siberia of the German menace we
shall have gone a long way toward
freeing all of Russia. Already we
are making progress in that direction
on the Murmansk coast. With the
German hold broken in Siberia and
in North Russia, too, Berlin's chances
of domination in the vast Russian
empire will dwindle. And that
means victory for the Allies. Already
we have balked the German of con-
quest in the West. His dream now
is toward the East. When we shall
have frustrated that all the forty-
year plans of Deutschtum will
crumble.

But it will not be a complete
victory or a satisfactory victory if
it is won by the Allies alone;
it must be shared, more than shared,
by the Russian people. It is the
fate of Russia that is in the balance,
it is for the Russians to win their
freedom for themselves and to decide
the expression that freedom shall
take for themselves. The Allies can
only guide. It is for that reason Mr.
Golovatcheff's assurances of popular
support are so welcome.

Spirit Of Wounded
American Soldiers

By Clarence Budington Kelland

Titus, a preacher from Indiana, is
a Y.M.C.A. secretary, and has been
at the front for months.
"I've traveled with my trench
motor battery from the first," he
said, not long since, "until I was
detained a short time ago to hospital
work at the American front. I know
those boys, and they know me, be-
cause I've ridden miles upon miles
with them in box cars. I've slept
by the roadside with them at night.
I've had canteens with them—and I
want to say they're the real thing.
They're regulars, and didn't take to
the 'Y' at first. But we just plugged
along, and now they're for us with
both feet."

"Every night I wait for them to
come back to the trenches. A great
many times they have been unable
to get food for many hours and come
in famished. I try to meet them and
pass out chocolate and oranges and
cookies and whatever I have. It's
great to see the way they act. 'Doc,'
they say a hundred times a night,
'this is bully. We're sure a heap
obliged to you.' We're getting past
with the men."

"The other night, after the attack,
boys were being brought back on
stretchers, wounded, shell shocked,
dirty. One fellow with a piece of
shrapnel in his back was hugging a
German helmet to his breast. 'I
got mine,' he howled. 'And, believe
me, if I'd had a minute or two more
I'd 'a' had more of them.'"

"Another came in groaning with
the pain of a wound in his leg. First
he would moan about the pain of it,
then he would cock his eye over at
a pal and chuckle. 'Did you see
'em run? I guess we chased hell
out of them, what?' One boy—a
kid—marched in sixteen prisoners. I
asked him how he did it."

"They were in a dugout," says
he. "I marched them out with a
gun in each hand and started them
for the rear. There were eighteen
to start with, but I had to kill two
to make the rest behave."

"The attack was to have been
made on a certain day, but the Ger-
mans got wind of it and launched
an artillery attack themselves. We
waited until the next day and went
ahead with the plan. It was our
trench mortars that did the business
with a barrage of those big bombs
that stand as high as your waist—
the kind with wings on them. When
they hit, everything around goes up
in the air. Right on the tail of them
our boys went over and chased Fritz
four kilometers. The Germans never
put up a fight till they have reached
their reserves. The French in the
vicinity said it was one of the most
brilliant charges they had seen. We
straightened out a piece of line that
has been dangerous for a couple of
years, and did it in forty-five
minutes."

Correspondence

China And Japan War Savings

Association

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—The Committee wishes to call
the attention of all members of the
Association to a book that has just
been published entitled "The Far
Eastern Tank Week Campaign,"
containing the history of a move-
ment that has already resulted in
11,250,000 being subscribed to Brit-
ish National War Bonds. The price
of the book is \$5 and copies can be
obtained on application at the Office
of the Association or at the "North
China Daily News."

The net proceeds from the sale of
the volume will be allocated to the
"Expenses Fund" of the Association,
which has been somewhat seriously
depleted by the Tank's activities.

While members of the Association
will doubt welcome this opportu-
nity of identifying themselves with
the "Expenses Fund" of the War
Savings Association, the book should
also appeal to non-members, as it
contains many features that will be
read with interest by friends at
home. I am, etc.,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Shanghai, September 24, 1918.

A Matter Of Exchange

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—I am not yet convinced that
the China and Japan War Savings
Association is procuring the best rate
of exchange on their monthly re-
mittances.

This month's business was done
(on the 11th I understand) at 5/5½,
whereas I have it on the best of au-
thority that business was done the
same day at 5/7½, possibly 5/8, but
as there is some doubt about the
latter rate, we will take 5/7½ as the
highest rate on the day the Associa-
tion settled their exchange.

Now, Sir, the difference of 2d. on
the amount the Association settled
this month comes to over £1,000,
which shows the absurdity of confin-
ing one's operations to one bank.
If what is stated above proves to
be correct, it shows what a great
deal the subscribers are losing, and
have lost, and I think it about time
another system should be adopted in
settling exchange.

I would suggest that all the banks
be asked to tender each month, and
that the highest tender be given
the business. I am, Yours, etc.,
SUBSCRIBER.

England In War Time - By Harold C. Norman

IX.

Back To The East

PLEASANT as are the lines of
those whose lot it is to sojourn
in the Far East, comparatively
speaking, yet it is hard for the man
who has tasted once more of the
quiet delights of the homeland—even
if it be overshadowed by the stern
reality of war—to tear himself away
and return to the despoils of Egypt.

It is difficult to imagine one's re-
turn to a city that, outwardly, bears
no traces of the conflict that has de-
vastated Europe; where German
firms openly carry on their pro-
paganda; and where it is still pos-
sible, apparently, to have a working
day of five or six hours, and to ob-
serve all the holidays, native and
foreign, which, in the aggregate,
amount to such a respectable total
at the end of each year. There, at
the seat of action, where the war
news is served out all red-hot from
the front; where soldiers from every
corner of the Empire throng the
streets; where one rubs shoulders
with men who but a few short hours
before have thrust steel through the
quivering flesh of dastardly Hun, or
have sent him, shrieking, with a bul-
let through his brain, to join his
master, the Devil; where, go where
you will, and notwithstanding the
seeming light-heartedness of the
people in their hours of play, war
and the effects of war are seen on
every side, and each man and woman
of Britain, from the highest to the
lowest, bears a fitting share of the
burden of the nation; there, at the
seat of action, one sees the East as
in a glass, darkly, and cannot im-
agine that life still runs on there in
its accustomed channels.

Decision having been made to set
out at a certain approximate date,
there remains the question of pas-
sports. Simple, so simple, seems the
matter in contemplation, but difficult,
so difficult, in execution, as everyone
who has to leave England in war-
time will find. By the time that
document bears the coveted Foreign
Office endorsement, that which the
returning Far Easterner does not
know about passports will not be
worth the knowing. Before the war,
it used to be said that if a man want-
ed to meet somebody, all he had to
do was to stand beneath the clock in
Charing Cross and there wait patient-
ly for in course of time that person
would be sure to pass by. That is
an obsolete dictum, however; now-
adays the place to wait is the Passport
Office in Victoria Street. What a
medley of men and women pass
through its portals every day! All
types of mankind—returning colonial
soldiers (some of them wishful of
taking back an English bride),
feminine world-travelers, impatient
of the restrictions that keep them
within the "tight little island,"
Salvation Army lassies, Y. M. C. A.
workers, women—often holding
children by the hand—left destitute
and alone by the passing of the
breadwinner, and desirous of
journeying to relatives in Canada or
the United States, girls by the score
who have had positions offered them
abroad, who desire to cross the seas
to get married, or who wish to join
husbands in far distant lands, or ac-
company them on the journey
thither. Many applications are made,
but few pass the scrutiny of the mys-
terious but stern inner council that
adjudicates upon the matter of pas-
sports.

The rules are strict regarding the
issue of passports, to women who
wish to travel overseas. Even great
hardship occurs in some cases, but
the government has now plainly in-
timated that no women will be
allowed to travel except under most
exceptional circumstances. There-
fore wives must be separated from
husbands, fathers from children,
and brides-to-be possess their
souls in patience, for on shipboard
women are an added anxiety to the
captain, and should disaster overtake
the ship, women, of course, must
be saved first, and in the saving
other and often more valuable lives
are frequently thrown away. Much
ink and more money are wasted in
securing doctors' and specialists' cer-
tificates to the effect that Mrs. So and
So is losing weight and thus should
travel to another climate (rationing
makes everybody lose weight!), elastic
(under the circumstances) con-
science permit the inclusion on the
passport application of terminolo-
gical inaccuracies regarding finan-
cial conditions and absence of
friends; all to no purpose, for the
powers-that-be (who meet every
Tuesday in the dingy office in Vic-
toria Street), lacking bowels of
compassion, and sceptical of human
veracity, turn the applications down.
It is strange, then, that here and
there people manage to creep
through but it would be invidious
to mention any case in particular.

Had are the majority of feminine
faces that, hope all gone therefrom,
may be seen passing from the inner
sanctum of the passport office,
through the public waiting room and
to the busy street without, which
though it be a day in midsummer,
seems gloomy and cheerless.

There are no boat specials from
London in war-time, and so the
traveler has to journey by ordinary
train (with 50 per cent. added to the
fare) to his port of embarkation.
The ceremonies attendant on leaving
English soil, once passport and other
papers are in order, are simple. A
question or two asked relative to
possible gold in the traveler's pos-
session, and the route by which he
will travel, and the endorsement is
made, and he is free to step on the
tender (the gangway to which is
guarded by soldiers) that will con-
vey him to the ship lying in mid-
stream.

It is certainly a great vexation
after rising at daylight to finish
packing, snatch a hasty breakfast,
bid adieu to relatives and friends,
and hurry off to catch the first train,
to have to wait, inactive, on the
steamer from 4 o'clock in the after-
noon to 9 o'clock the next night for
the time of sailing. But "there's a
war on," and patience is a virtue
that everyone has to cultivate in
these times. Anyhow, the waiting
time serves the useful purpose of
giving opportunity to settle down on
the vessel that is to carry one
through the danger zone that now
begins at the bar of the river and
ends inside the boom of New York
harbor; to make the acquaintance of
some of one's fellow-passengers;
and, incidentally, to study with
microscopical exactness the mud-
banks of the river.

It is interesting to find that among
the passengers on board the man
who has not been torpedoed once,
twice or thrice is somewhat of a
curiosity, for there are merchant
seamen there, outward-bound on na-
tional business, to whom being
torpedoed has become almost second
nature. In having so far escaped
such a disaster and associating with
those who have, one feels like the
good little boy—mother's darling—
who, having escaped the infliction of
corporal punishment, all his brief
life, is suddenly thrust into associa-
tion with boys—daredevils, they
seem to him—to whom a breeching is
of almost daily occurrence.

Sinkings of big ships have lately
been numerous, and so it is not al-
together surprising that, outward-
bound vessels are strongly convoyed
for the first part of their voyages,
that is, in the majority of cases. It
is a somewhat unpleasant feeling on
a dark night, though, to slip out of
the safety of a river into the sub-
marine-haunted waters of a narrow
sea, especially when that sea has
during the last few days proved the
grave of many a gallant ship. How-
ever, fate has already decided if the
voyage is to be completed, or whether
it is to be concluded before it
has scarce begun, so "what's the use
of worrying? It never was worth
while."

To pass a huge convoy—20 ships
or more—at sea, bound for England,
and conveying possibly 40,000 or
more soldier lads from the "Land of
the Free," is an inspiring sight. How
many of such convoys have, since
the beginning of this year, crossed
the wide Atlantic, laughing the Hun
and his puny submarine to scorn!
They come, and still they come,
300,000 and more brave lads each
month, and with their coming the
curse of Europe retires, further and
further toward the grave that has
been dug for him.

Cheering news appears in the
daily wireless bulletin, and though
boat drills are tedious, and restric-
tions regarding lights and other mat-
ters irksome, passengers become
more or less used to the feeling that
at any moment during each twenty-
four hours something of an extreme-
ly unpleasant nature is quite likely
to happen. The days pass, till one
afternoon, in response to instructions
from Washington, a knot and a half,
or thereabouts, is suddenly added to
the vessel's speed, and another
course is steered. "Subs about!" is
the general impression; but the
bridge is silent. The presence in
the sea of fresh wreckage—com-
panion-ways, teakwood fittings, and
a smashed boat—early one morning
confirm the impression, which is still
further strengthened when more
relics of a sunken ship are passed
the following day. It is therefore
with a sigh of relief, and a feeling of
deep thankfulness to Him who has
watched over them, that one foggy
morning the passengers find their
good ship slipping through the
closely-guarded boom at the entrance
to the little old city of New York,
and view once more the Statue of
Liberty and the herd of gigantic sky-
scrapers to the right. What thought

there be a head wave, and it is too
hot to do anything but snub ice
cream sodas, the Atlantic has been
crossed, and the Huns have been
cheated once more.

"Notwithstanding the fact that
America is feeding the Allies, and
will send more and more food as
ships become available, it is still a
land of plenty, and he who has been
used to the rationing and sometimes
measless days of "the other side," is
sorely tempted to wade through his
hotel menu, from delicious Little
Neck clams to luscious fruits, but
having regard to his altered pro-
portions, mind gains the victory over
matter, and he doesn't."

The war begins to look very far
away as the long journey across the
continent is commenced. By the
time the Pacific steamer is board-
ed the traveler has to ask himself
if his experiences are but a dream.
"There's a war on!" "There's a
war on!" has been his ever-present
thought during the sojourn at home,
but after stepping off the tender on
the Customs Jetty, and picking
up all the strings of his former life,
he is almost forced to say to him-
self, "Is there a war on after all?"

No one who has visited the home-
land during these years of war,
especially during the last few
months, will ever regret that visit.
A new perspective has been gained,
and what seemed of such moment in
the days before the trip was under-
taken will be relegated to second
place, or no place at all. He will
have seen his country, stripped bare
of all artificiality, in the throw of
the mightiest struggle the world has
ever witnessed; and he will have
seen his fellow-countrymen, self all
asleep aside, united in one common
purpose, which, cost what it may,
will be carried through with grim
determination to the end.

The Huns may have laughed at
times during these fateful four years
but they are not laughing now. They
realize that England is no longer in
danger of being starved, that her peo-
ple are well-fed and happy, that there
is plenty of money to spend and with
which to carry on the war; that the
class barriers, which in Germany
are an insuperable obstacle to in-
dividual progress, have there been
broken down, that there is the ability
to bear suffering and keep a stiff
upper lip under all and every stroke
of fate, and, above all, the deter-
mination to win the war at all costs.

Transportation as a War Winner

Extracts from a letter received by a
U. S. Surgeon attached to a regiment
of engineers now stationed in France.

My regiment is very much scatter-
ed and broken up in small units. One
battalion (1,300 men) is doing road
work at the front, another (the one
that I am with) is doing railway
construction work in the inter-
mediate section.

The French engineers marvel at
the speed at which we are accom-
plishing these engineering feats.
They disapprove of any of our con-
struction that is not of a permanent
nature. "You know how they all are
about their own affairs—built to
endure centuries. In our section we
are taking a loop out of the main
railroad line that will save almost
forty miles of traffic already con-
gested to its fullest capacity. It will
bring the front line just forty miles
nearer our base."

In this short cut we are making, it
is necessary for us to throw a rail-
road bridge across the River Loire.
There is not time to order iron
spans and girders. We shall have
to use 60-foot piles—a very hard
length to find in this country in the
quantity we need. By sheer force
of will we are getting them and the
bridge is going across!

The French do not approve of
this kind of construction. We say:
"The kind you want will come later.
What we want, and what we intend
to have, is that this short cut shall
be opened with the least possible
delay!" We keep on going regard-
less of any protest.

We know what is needed and what
is going to end this war! Germany
is going to be beaten by the Ameri-
cans on one ground: Transportation!
The Germans have not the knowl-
edge or skill of our country in
handling transportation problems in
the most rapid space of constructive
time. Neither the English, French
nor German engineers have had the
intensive schooling of ours in getting
the most done in the shortest space
of time.

We are going to be able to move
masses where the enemy least expect
or deems possible. Naturally I'm a
good bit on the inside here. I have
eyes to see and I use them. There-
fore, the viewpoint I am giving you
is unbiased and original. No one
has told me this. It is what I see
and know to be a fact. I think it
the greatest factor in the war.

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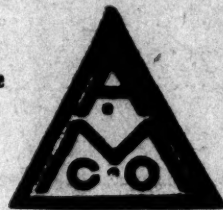
S. British — Marine

Equitable — Fire

New York Life — Life

Railway Passenger —

Motor Accident



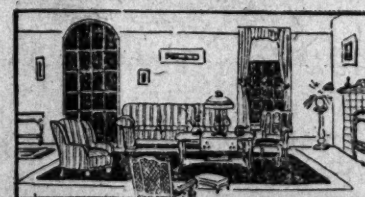
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A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure HourOrigin Of Military Titles
Reaches Far Into Past

The titles of rank and command in most armies and navies, including ours, either have been slowly evolved by service usage or else when the rank was created the word sprang full armed from the brow of some monarch or statesman who was better in his own line than in etymology. Not much system runs through these titles. Their designations of grades have small connection with the original meanings of their parent words.

Marechal, which is marshal, is the highest rank in the French army.

Field marshal in the English and German armies corresponds, but with regional limitations; there may be more than one at the same time. The Spanish or Portuguese is mariscal, the Italian maresciallo, though the army of neither country has the rank.

All these words are derived from the Anglo-Saxon *marah*, a horse, and *scall*, a servant, which is Anglo-Saxon or Gothic. That is a marshal was once a horse boy.

General, the noun, and the adjective general, the antonym of particular, go back to the Latin *generalis*, mean-

ing belonging to a race or kind, and itself tracing to genus *genera*, from signers, to beget. *Generalis* in Caesar's and Pompey's day had nothing to do with the army; the Roman general was an emperor. The title general primarily means an officer holding a general command.

'Colonel' Is A Column Leader

The Spanish for colonel is *coronel*, the Italian *colonello*. The Spaniards originated the word 400 years ago and seem to have made it by combining the sense of the Latin *columna*, a column, with that of *corona*, a crown. We follow the French spelling, but in pronouncing we retain the Spanish *R*, hence "kernal," as we say it. Literally it means the leader of a column or of the company at the head of the regiment in column.

Major, like mayor, is from the Latin word *maior*, greater, the comparative of *magnus*, great. The French for the same adjective is *majeur*, the Italian *maggiore*; mayor, by the way, is the Spanish *mayor*. A major is "greater" than a captain, but less than a lieutenant-colonel. He is the lowest field officer.

Captain through the mediaeval Latin word *capitaneus*, meaning pretty much the same thing, goes back to the Latin *caput*, *capitis*, which means head. In other words, the head man. *Hotman* has a similar derivation. In our army a captain commands a company. A captain in our navy ranks next above a commander.

Lieutenant is spelled alike in English and French. The Englishman pronounces it "leftenant." The Italian word is *locotenente*, and there you have a glimpse of the derivation from the Latin *locum* *tenens*, holding or acting in the place, presumably of some one else. The short of this long is that a lieutenant originally was the deputy or representative of his superior officer.

Combinations of the word, such as lieutenant-colonel, mean an officer subordinate and assistant to the rank to which lieutenant is prefixed. In European armies, by the way, the lieutenant-colonel is often the real commander of a regiment, its colonel being some royalty whose duties end with having himself photographed in the uniform. The Kaiser's daughter, Princess Viktoria Luise, is colonel of a crack regiment of cavalry.

In our navy the rank now called lieutenant, junior grade, was formerly called master.

Sergeant, the French for which is

sergent, the Italian *sergente*, comes from the mediaeval Latin word *serviens*, meaning a servant, a vassal, or a vassal soldier who seems to have acted as an orderly or striker. Tell this to your sergeant some warm day when he criticizes your appearance on parade in his coarse, unfeeling manner. It will soften him. It may even melt him.

Corporal is derived from the same Latin word as captain, but with an admixture of the meaning and spelling of the English word *corps*. *Caporali* in mediaeval Latin meant a chief or commander; hence the French *caporal*.

Brigadier is of course from common stock with brigade and means a brigade's commanding officer. The source of brigade is the mediaeval Latin noun *brigada*, from the Latin verb *brigare*, to contend. *Brigand* is an offshoot. Do not remind your brigadier of this; it would be unkind, also untrue. (Should you run across the German equivalent of a brigadier go as far as you like.) The Italian word is *brigadiere* and for brigade, *brigata*. A brigade is a party or division of several regiments, squadrons or battalions.

Adjutant is derived fairly straight from the Latin verb *adjutare*, to aid, and its primary meaning denotes a regimental staff officer who assists the colonel in the discharge of details.

Quartermaster has a bad heritage. It has been borrowed from the German *quartiermeister*. The Swedish form is *quarttermästare*.

Provost (French *prevot*, Italian *provost*) hails from the Latin *praepositus*, a president or chief, and signifies one who is appointed to superintend or preside, specifically the head of the army police or other disciplinary forces.

'Admiral' From The Arabic, Not Latin

There is a popular misconception of the source of the word *admiral*. Many people think it comes from the Latin adjective *admirabilis*—wonderful, amazing—as "admirable" does. The fact is that the source is the Arabic word *amir* or *emir*, meaning ruler, commander, with the Arabic article *al*, which usually has the force of "of." *Amir-al-umara*, is perfectly good Arabic "ruler of rulers."

The Spanish word is *almirante*, the Italian *ammiraglio*. The prefix *vice* to the word *admiral* originally meant much what it does when prefixed to president. In our service now it simply means the grade next below full admiral. Rear admiral, the grade next lower, appears to have been a pure invention, as a name. Rear is the English adjective, the antonym of front or van.

Commodore and commander are forms borrowed and corrupted from the Spanish *comendador*, a knight, a commander, or the superior of a monastery. The French have the word *commandeur*, the Italian *comandatore*. *Commandant*, however, meaning the officer of a fortified town's garrison, etc., comes from the mediaeval Latin *commandator*, a

commander, and *commandare*, to command.

Ensign goes back to the Latin *insigne*, a standard, by way of *insignis*, meaning distinguished or remarkable. This rank of our navy, until 1882, was known as passed midshipman. A rank of ensign existed in the British army till 1871, when its title was changed to second lieutenant. We had the rank in our own army during the Revolution.

Huns Call Us Barbarians

The gentle Hun now complains of our barbarity in fighting him with "black Americans," which seems peculiarly atrocious to him in view of the fact that only a few months ago fat German agents were trying to persuade the colored men to rise and murder their white neighbors.—*Grand Rapids Press*.

2,000,000 Pounds of Fish

In these days of meat conservation it is especially worthy of attention that 2,000,000 pounds of fish were landed in South Boston on Monday—a pound and something more for each family in New England. If you don't get your share you can't say we didn't give you the tip.—*Manchester Union*.

Fifty-five Pound Catfish

The Doniphan Prospect-News reports the catch of a 55-pound yellow catfish in Current River. We're keeping a tabulated record of these fish stories and when we get ready to go fishing we're going to head straight for the pool where the biggest fish was caught.—*St. Louis Republic*.

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Will Not Fall Again

"We shall all return to Eden," says a Western minister. Yes, and if we may add the observation, we men will know a lot more about snakes and things. You don't get us to fall for those things again, not if Eve is the most persuasive creature on earth.—*Buffalo News*.

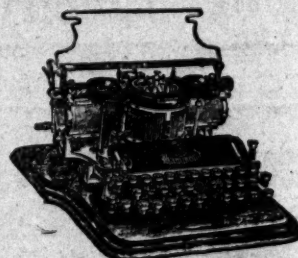
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The county nurse, Miss Gowdy, gave an interesting talk, emphasizing the fact that we should be more careful in spreading contagious diseases.—*Lowell (Ill.) Journal*.

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CUSTOMS MAN CHARGES CHINESE WITH SLANDER

M. M. Dobkin Suing Broker For Bribery Allegations Regarding Examination Of Goods

The slander suit brought by Mr. M. M. Dobkin, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, against one Li Ah-hao as a result of allegations, by the latter that the Customs man had passed certain goods without examination for consideration of money was heard in the Mixed Court yesterday by Russian Assessor K. V. Luchich and Magistrate Wong. Mr. F. W. Hadley appeared for Mr. Dobkin and Mr. R. P. C. Master for the defendant.

Mr. Master, while stating that the slander charge—that of making the statements attributed to the defendant—was practically admitted, declared that he would prove that the proceedings were entirely irregular and that there were reasons why a bribe might have passed. Mr. Master endeavored to question the complainant on cross-examination regarding the occurrence which gave rise to the charge but Mr. Hadley asserted objection and held that the case should be held to the slander charge.

Mr. Master placed his client in the box as his first witness. The latter, who is a customs broker, testified, briefly, that on May 8 he had certain perishable cargo which he was anxious should go by a boat leaving that afternoon. He had gone to the wharf with the necessary papers and asked Mr. Popoff (Dobkin) to examine it. Mr. Dobkin had inquired if it had all arrived at the wharf and, as it had not, stated that he could not examine it until it was all there. The broker said he had then gone to find two other men interested in the shipment and on again approaching Mr. Dobkin was told by him that unless money was paid the goods would all be shut out. The witness said he went back to his friends and told them and all three went then to see their customers and ask if the latter wanted to pay the money to allow the cargo to go. They had secured this money—\$14.00, or 5 cents for each package of goods—and he had then gone back to the wharf, paid it over within sight of his two friends and also paid \$1 to an Indian who was in the office. One package out of 50 lying at the wharf was weighed, the witness said, but none of the rest of the 343 making up the shipment had been examined. Later, after the complainant had sent the application to the Customs, another examiner had arrived and the cargo was taken out of the ship. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

ARGUING IS AN ART

Those Who Qualify As Experts Get Great Pleasure Out Of It

"Why," exclaimed a clever woman the other day, "should arguing be put under the ban in polite society? I have views on religion, on politics, on the conduct of the war. To me these are intensely interesting subjects. Why shouldn't I discuss them with friends who differ with me? That sort of conversation is much more lively than the ordinary talk about harmless things on which there is no difference of opinion."

She was right. Conversation is a fine art, and a cleverly conducted argument is perhaps the very highest development of conversation. It gives a chance for the interplay of wit, for keen thrusting and counter-thrust, for quick thinking, and for the exercise of all those qualities which belong, in Matthew Arnold's words, to the complete humanisation of man in society.

Perhaps it is because argument calls for the exercise of consummate art that it is so frequently unsuccessful. The greater the possibilities of enjoyment in any course, the greater the possibilities of grief. So when arguing friends become intolerant, excited, loud-voiced, their clash may make men and angels grieve.

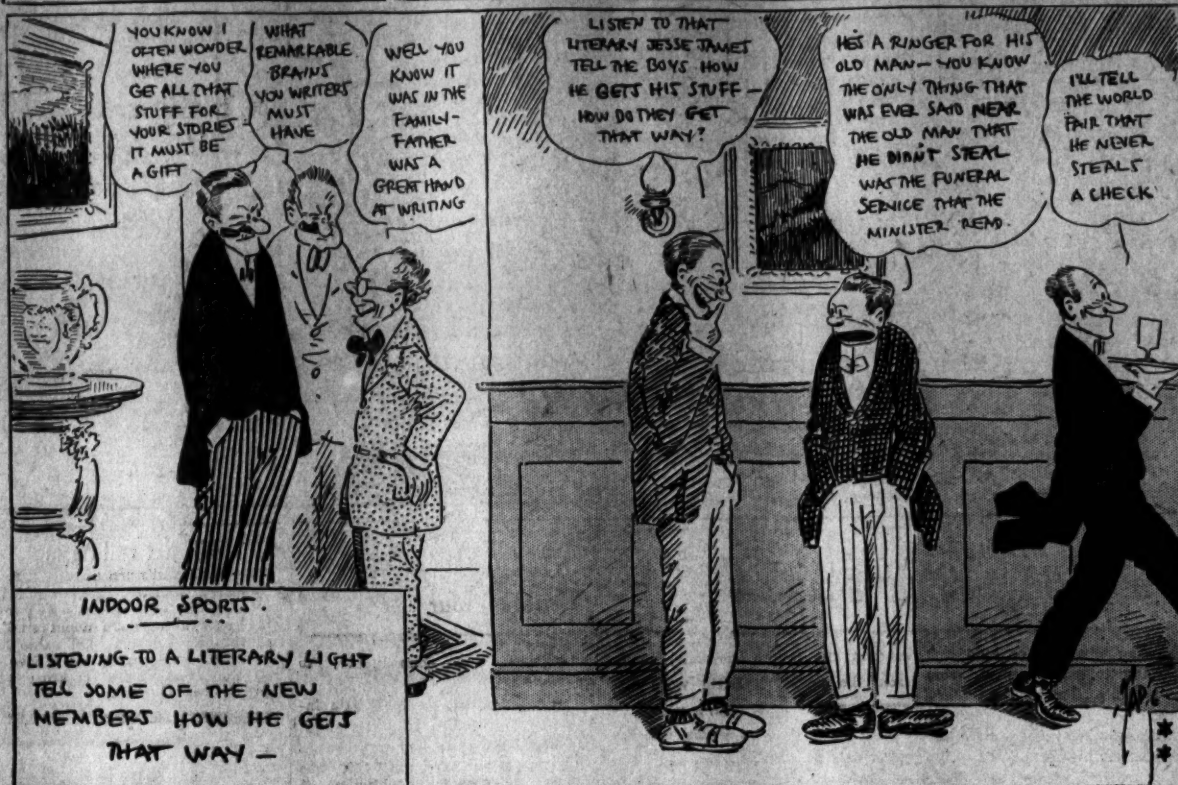
The person who, as the man said, isn't arguing with you, but is telling you, becomes a bore. For an argument to proceed happily it must be based on several assumptions. It must assume that both parties are intelligent, that both have equal rights to their opinions, that neither pretends to be infallible. At least an appearance of tolerance and open-mindedness must be preserved. Without them an argument largely beats the air.

"I can't understand how some persons can always be so certain they are right on every detail of every opinion they hold," a man of prominence in national affairs once remarked. "I have found myself mistaken so often that I feel the necessity of being more or less humble." Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the most successful conversationalists and pleaders of his day, has told how he made a point of putting contentious opinions in a tentative way. "I wonder whether this isn't so," he would say. Or, "I may be mistaken about this, but it rather looks to me, so and so."

Once the arguer assumes infallibility he arouses the antagonism of his opponent, which is exactly the wrong frame of mind to stir up. Then the argument changes from an interplay of minds to a hammer-and-tongs affair, distressing to all concerned.

After all, when the argument concerns some vital subject on which both parties have well considered convictions, the object cannot be to convert the other person, but to enlarge and modify his views. This is what makes such a conversation worth while. Such a result is hardly to be achieved without the display of engaging qualities behind the opinions set forth. In ordinary social conversation it is usually more important to show one's self a stimulant.

INDOOR SPORTS



INDOOR SPORTS.

LISTENING TO A LITERARY LIGHT
TELL SOME OF THE NEW
MEMBERS HOW HE GETS
THAT WAY—

ing and interesting companion than to persuade the other person of the error of his views.

That is why all of us have experienced a sense of chagrin and mortification when we have lost our temper in an argument or have been intolerant toward dissent. We instinctively feel it is better to show ourselves respectful of others in our conversation than it is to try to ram down our companion's throat the true doctrine of baptism or the Government ownership of railroads.—Kansas City Star.

At The Apollo Theater

Thurber and Thurber, eccentric comedians, will open a short engagement at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. They come here after a tour of Europe, Australia, Africa, Philippine Islands and Hongkong.

The act is an original comedy skit and introduces a "Futurist Dance," a unique conception which proved popular in Australia, where the dance was first included in the act.

Interport Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Beats Hongkong

The Shanghai four, who put a determined "Pald" to the Hankow team's account on Monday, again demonstrated their superiority by disposing of the Hongkong combination by 30 points to 11.

Hongkong opened the scoring but for the next eight innings did nothing, while their hosts gathered 18 points, taking 6 at the ninth end. Then the scoring became intermittent until the last five ends when Shanghai simply ran away from the visitors.

Shanghai was represented by R. C. Aikenhead (skip), J. C. Macdonald, R. J. Bowerman and R. Simmons, while Hongkong depended upon W. Russell (skip), D. Harvey, C. Bond and W. G. Gerrard. The last named player was the outstanding bowler for his side. He made a really good No. 1.

A match between Hongkong and Hankow will be played on the S.L.B.C. ground today at 4 p.m. Future events are:

Thursday—J. G. C. v. Hankow;
Friday—J. G. C. v. Hongkong;
Saturday—S. R. C. v. Hongkong;
Sunday—S. L. B. C. v. Hankow.

The following will represent the S. L. B. C.:

C. M. Bain (skip), T. Harborne, A. D. Bell, W. Gater.

Sunday—S. L. B. C. v. Hongkong.

The following will represent the S. L. B. C.:

Messrs. J. T. Disselduff (skip), J. J. Sheridan, J. D. Gaines, George Dunlop.

All the games will take place at 3 p.m.

A dinner has been arranged in honor of the visitors and will take place at the Shanghai Club on Saturday, when it is hoped that all lawn bowlers will attend. Applications for tickets can be made to the secretaries of the various bowling clubs. An excellent musical program has been arranged.

Results. Totals.

Ends. H'kong. S'hal. H'kong. S'hal.

1 2 0 2 0

2 0 1 2 1

3 0 2 2 3

4 0 1 2 4

5 0 3 2 7

6 0 3 2 10

7 0 1 2 13

8 0 1 2 13

9 0 6 2 18

10 2 0 4 18

11 0 2 4 20

12 2 0 6 20

13 1 0 7 20

14 1 0 8 20

15 2 0 10 20

16 1 0 11 20

17 0 1 11 21

18 0 4 11 25

19 0 2 11 28

20 0 1 11 29

21 0 1 11 30

23 WILL SWIM TO POINT

Twenty-three swimmers have entered the long distance swimming race which is to be held Saturday or Sunday. The swimmers will start at the Nippon Yusen Kaisha wharf and finish at the Point.

The following are the entries: E. A. Brodie, J. B. Brown, A. E. Donald, A. P. Goldman, A. C. Scriven, all of S. R. C.; W. Jones, S. A. Collaco, P. A. da Costa, C. E. Ozorio, F. A. Remedios, Ch. Encarnacao, L. Encarnacao, R. F. Remedios, M. J. Cruz, C. M. Sequeira, L. M. Guedes, A. E. Walter, T. Mellows, C. Figueiredo, C. E. Remedios, C. J. Sequeira, V. Elliott, all of the S.R.C., and F. Golding Police.

Mr. T. Mellows, of the International Swimming Club, an expert on tides, thinks that the race should be gotten off about 1:30, certainly not later than 2 p.m. Each competitor must provide his own sampans which will follow his course during the competition, and preferably some friend should be on board in case of any mishap. In addition, as a precautionary measure, a launch will accompany the swimmers with the judges aboard, among whom it is expected that there will be two local doctors.

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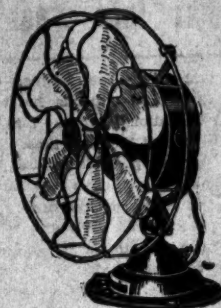
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Cleveland	Milwaukee	Montreal, Can.	Montevideo, Uruguay
Buffalo	Baltimore	Winnipeg, Can.	London, E.C., England

SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

GEN. MANGIN VETERAN OF COLONIAL WARS

Has Been Victorious On Every French Battlefield For Many Years

General Mangin, who commands the left wing of the Allied advance from Soissons to Rheims, is one of the many hard-bitten, heavy-fisted fighters formed by the colonial expeditions of France. There has hardly been an important French colonial war since the Sudan campaign in 1899 in which General Mangin did not take part. Speaking of him after General Mangin's successful march on Marakech in 1912, General Lyautey said that "he had made the Gallie cock utter the finest crow he ever heard."

Since then he has made it crow victory again on every battlefield in France. He was appointed brigadier general in 1913, and on the outbreak of war he commanded the 8th Brigade in the region of Dinant. On the eve of the Battle of the Marne he commanded a division, and during the battle itself when his troops were overtaken by a furious counter-attack, the general arrived on horseback in the first line, and by his own personal example restored confidence and saved what otherwise might have been a perilous situation.

Whenever there was specially hard fighting to be done General Mangin was there. The labyrinth of Neuville-St. Vaast were the prelude to his arrival at Verdun at the end of March, 1916. It was he who recaptured Douaumont and it was he who retook Vaux.

In the April offensive of 1917, which failed in its objectives, General Mangin's part was criticised and his action was inquired into. The result of that inquiry was to bring him back again to the forefront of the battle.

TO DOUBLE USE OF CARS

Government Seeking Combination Heats And Refrigerators

New York, August 2.—In an effort to double the usefulness of certain classes of rolling stock the United States Bureau of Markets has been making elaborate experiments, since the Government took over the railroads, with cars that may be used for refrigerating in summer and heated in winter.

The largely prevalent supposition that only meats and meat products are shipped in refrigerator cars and kept at low temperature throughout their journey from the packer to the consumer is based upon knowledge of shipping conditions that prevailed years ago. Now all berries, cantaloupes, ripe peaches, and a great part of the ordinary garden truck that is shipped for any considerable distance is iced thoroughly before it is put into the cars and kept only a little above the freezing point till it reaches its destination. Cantaloupes and berries from the west, shipped in ordinary cars, would be pulp before they reached New York, whereas, shipped in refrigerator cars, they usually arrive in perfect condition after a trip of from five to ten days.

On the other hand, garden produce from the South must be kept above freezing in winter, and thousands of heated cars are used in its transportation. The aim of the bureau is to devise a car that will be commercially efficient, that may carry ice in summer and heating apparatus in winter. Little trouble has been encountered in finding designs of cars that will serve this purpose, but few have been offered that do not require more care in their operation than unskilled helpers can be expected to give.

One desideratum is that both the re-

frigerating plant and the heating plant in each car shall be permanent fixtures; hence the icebox cannot well carry the stove. The idea of taking out the icing apparatus and replacing it with heating apparatus in winter and vice versa was immediately met with the objection that the car might be 3,000 miles from the point where its unused equipment was stored just when it was needed. Again, the heating apparatus must be such that it will be ready for use when wanted, and not, like the household furnace, require overhauling after a season of idleness.

In both heater and refrigerator cars the circulation of the heated or cooled air is one of the most difficult problems to the engineers. A refrigerator car to carry berries, butter, cantaloupes, or cauliflower must be loaded with the utmost exactness or the ice may all be wasted and the freight ruined. Open spaces through which the air may circulate must be provided for above, below, at the sides and ends, and among the crates or tubs. These spaces must be as carefully arranged as the ventilating system of a public building. To discover the best method for loading refrigerator and heater cars, thousands of experimental shipments have been made by the Government, setting through the Department of Agriculture. In making these shipments experts went to California, Colorado, Arizona, and truck-

growing regions in the South, packed the produce in the crates, loaded the cars, and accompanied them on their journeys to market.

Accurate data was kept of temperatures throughout the trips, the amounts of ice melted, the effect of salt upon temperature and ice consumption, and a thousand and one other details of operation. Observations were made at both ends of the trip as to condition of produce, keeping possibilities after delivery, etc. As a result of these experiments and observations, the farmer now knows at exactly what stage of ripeness cantaloupes should be plucked in California to have it arrive in New York in prime condition, not for the table, but to be kept for four or five days on the way through the various channels between the freight station through the green grocer's stand, to the pantry. He also knows that a cantaloupe wrapped in paper doesn't keep as well as if unwrapped. He knows to the inch how much air space there must be in the car, and where, in fact, these experiments have resulted in such complete information being gathered that where grower and railroad men can be induced to follow instructions to the letter, savings as high as 60 percent have been effected in the amount of marketable produce reaching its destination.

But the greatest problem offered

in the production of a combined refrigerator and heater car is the air circulation. Heater cars are built that will keep every inch of the inside of the car at within a few degrees of the same temperature. The same is true of refrigerator cars. As for insulation, conditions that will keep heat out will keep heat in, but the air circulating systems are entirely different. Heated air rises naturally and cold air seeks a lower level, so it may be readily seen that there will be great difficulty in devising a circulating system that will distribute both warm air and cold.

Many designs have been submitted, some of which are so palpably useless that they have required little attention, but not a few have been offered that possess sufficient merit to warrant the construction of cars to give them practical trials.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	Mail	Express
SHANGHAI	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.40	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
WUSU	dep.	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.35	8.50	9.20	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55
YANGTSE	dep.	8.55	9.10	9.40	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
CHANGCHOW	dep.	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
WUSU	dep.	9.35	9.50	10.20	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
SHANGHAI	dep.	9.55	10.10	10.40	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
SHANGHAI	arr.	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Shanghai North to Wusung Forts—Down (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	Mail	Express
SHANGHAI	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.40	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
WUSUNG FORTS	dep.	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
SHANGHAI	dep.	8.35	8.50	9.20	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55
WUSUNG FORTS	dep.	8.55	9.10	9.40	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
SHANGHAI	dep.	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
WUSUNG FORTS	dep.	9.35	9.50	10.20	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
SHANGHAI	dep.	9.55	10.10	10.40	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
SHANGHAI	arr.	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZANKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	Mail	Express
Shanghai North	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.40	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15
Wusung Forts	dep.	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.35	8.50	9.20	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55
YANGTSE	dep.	8.55	9.10	9.40	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15
CHANGCHOW	dep.	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35
WUSU	dep.	9.35	9.50	10.20	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55
SHANGHAI	dep.	9.55	10.10	10.40	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15
SHANGHAI	arr.	10.15	10.30	11.00	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35

W. Wusung Forts Cars.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

1000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line									
Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

Shanghai-Nanking Line									
Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

5 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 2 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

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By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 24, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate, 1/5 = Tls. 3.84
 @ exch. 73.6 = Mex. \$4.94
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, 131 = Tls. 76.33
 @ 73.6 = Mex. \$103.71
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.3
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 271
 Copper Cash: per tael 1802
 Native Interest: .16

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 493d.
 Bank Rate of Discount: 8%
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 26.93
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.76

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London: T.T. 5/6
 Demand: 5/6
 India: T.T. 26 3/4
 Demand: 26 3/4
 Paris: T.T. 26 3/4
 Demand: 26 3/4
 New York: T.T. 130 1/2
 Demand: 131
 Hongkong: T.T. 4 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 4 1/2
 Batavia: T.T. 6 1/2
 Singapore: T.T. 4 1/2

Bank Buying Rates
 London: Demand 5/7
 4 m/s. Cds. 4/8 1/2
 4 m/s. Doc. 4/8 1/2
 4 m/s. Cds. 4/9
 4 m/s. Doc. 4/9 1/2
 New York: 4 m/s. 132 1/2
 4 m/s. Doc. 135

Roules Exchange
 Today's Bank Buying Rate for
 Roules
 Nominal
 Roules 1,450 = Tls. 100
 Roules = Mex. \$9.25

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPTEMBER
 Ex. Tls. 5.50 @ 5/6 1/2
 " 1 @ 68 1/2 France 7.64
 " 0.75 @ 119 1/2 Gold 21
 " 1 @ 45 Yen 5.48
 " 1 @ 15 Rupias 4.19
 " 1 @ — Roubles —
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

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FRAZAR & CO.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 24, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
 Telephones Tls. 76.50
 Oriental Cotton Tls. 61.00
Unofficial
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 17.00 Dec.
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 154.00
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 157.00 cash
 New Engineering Tls. 24.50
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 158.00
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 159.00 Dec.
 Yangtzepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.80
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 161.00
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 162 1/2 Dec.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 24, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
 Weeks @ Tls. 13.00 cash
 Langkats @ Tls. 18.50 December
 Anglo-Dutch @ Tls. 2.75 cash
Unofficial
 Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves
 @ Tls. 130.00 December
 Oriental Cotton @ Tls. 64.00 Dec.
 S.M.C. Debs. 5 1/2 1914 Tls. 76.50 cash

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, September 20.—Today's
 Rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex Crepe:
 Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d.
 paid.
 Tendency of market: quieter, after
 firm.
 Previous quotation, London, Sept.
 19: Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.
 October to December: 2s. 3 1/2d.
 paid.
 Tendency of market: firm.

Hankow Market

Finance And Money Market

We have to report another very
 quiet week, with very few Bills offer-
 ing and but little demand for Ster-
 ling T.T. There was a small demand
 for Yen. Tael T.T. on Shanghai
 were 96.8 in the Chinese market
 (nominal), while foreign banks
 would not sell better than at 97.
 Dollars rose from 70.8 buyers and 71
 sellers Chinese market to 71.05
 and 71.25 respectively, and closed
 firm. Native interest: 12 percent.
 Changsha Exchange: 50.

Exports
 Markets continue dull, and there
 is no business passing. There is
 some enquiry for tallow, but stocks
 are small and holders are asking
 high prices. Cotton prices have
 declined.
Imports
 We have nothing to report for the
 week under review. The market has
 been quiet owing to the Mid-Autumn
 Festival.
 Yarn prices have dropped about
 Tls. 4 per bale, and clearances have
 been poor.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service
 London, September 20.—Today's
 Metal prices were:
 Standard Copper G. M. B. f. s. d.
 f.o.b. Nominal 122 5 0
 American Electrolytic 99
 90% Copper f.o.b. 137 0 0
 Lead L. B. c.f. per ton. Nominal
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 29 0 0
 net
 ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s.
 extra in flask) Nominal
 Muntz Metal f.o.b. London
 or Liverpool (less 1%). Nominal
 Standard Tin (cash) 341 10 0
 Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0
 Galvanised Sheets 24
 gauge f.o.b. Nominal 28 5 0
 Standard Tin (3 months) 341 10 0

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic in-
 formation has been received by
 the general agent from the
 Sumatra director and manager
 of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-
 Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in
 Langkat:
 "The output of crude oil for
 the week ended September 8 was
 280 tons; for week ended September
 15 was 285 tons; and for week
 ended September 22 was 277 tons.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 20.—Today's
 rates, prices and deliveries were:
 Console 2 1/2% for account £58 1/2
 Cheques on London at
 Paris Fr. 26.93
 T.T. on London at New
 York G.\$4.76 1/2
 Bar Silver (Spot) 493d.
 Bank of England Rate of
 Discount 5%
 Market Rate of Discount 3 1/2%
 Cotton; Egyptian Fully Good
 Fair Sakellarides 30.19d.
 Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde
 and Bengal 20.50d.
 Cotton; Good Middling Texas
 1 1/2 inch Staple 24.63d.
 Plantation Rubber, Septem-
 ber 2s. 2 1/2d. paid.
 Hornsby's 8 1/2 lb. Shirtings 36s. 6d.
 Calvert's 10 lb. and Taylor's 40s.
 Yarn, Unquoted.

GOODYEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

ENEMY POWERS FACING
A SPLIT ON POLANDGermany And Austria Are At
Loggerheads Over Difficult
Question

London, July 30.—The Amsterdam
 correspondent of the Daily Express
 telegraphs that trouble admittedly is
 brewing among the Central Powers,
 first, between Germany and Austria
 over the Polish question, and also
 between Bulgaria and Turkey re-
 garding the Dobrudja.

Germany will not hear of the an-
 nexation of Poland by Austria in any
 form, whereas Austria is considering
 bringing the kingdom of Poland
 under the scepter of the Hapsburgs
 as a vital necessity. It was hoped
 in Germany that once Count Czernin
 resigned as the Austro-Hungarian
 Foreign Minister no more would be
 heard of the Austro-Polish solution
 of the Polish question. Thus Aus-
 tria was permitted to annex impor-
 tant Rumanian lands under the pre-
 text of the safety of her frontiers.

It appears from an inspired article
 by Emil Zimmerman in the Berlin
 Lokal-Anzeiger that Count von
 Burian, another resigned Austro-
 Hungarian Foreign Minister, is just
 as anxious as Count Czernin was
 about an Austro-Polish solution over
 which Austria seems likely to re-
 main most obdurate.
 No peaceful solution is in sight re-
 garding Turkey and Bulgaria in the
 Dobrudja and Adrianople difficulties.
 Feeling is rising high both in Sofia
 and also in Constantinople. Zim-
 mermann urges the Central Powers
 not to fight among themselves dur-
 ing the war, for otherwise what they
 so far have managed to gain prob-
 ably will be lost.

APOLLO THEATRE

Commencing Thursday, 26th September

For 4 Nights and Matinee on Sunday, September 29th

THURBER AND THURBER

Eccentric Comedians

In a Unique Comedy Conception, introducing their Original Futurist Dance.

The following are a few of the recent Press Extracts whilst playing the World's Leading Theatres:

PARIS.

Olympia Theatre: "Thurber et Thurber, sont tres originaux et tres comiques."—Le Gaulois, June 3, 1916.
 Alhambra Theatre: "Thurber et Thurber, eccentric; Tres drôle, sensationnelle, et originale."—Le Journal, June 17, 1916.

LIVERPOOL.

Empire Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, eccentric comedians certainly baffle imagination."—Liverpool Courier, July 4, 1916.
 Eccentric comedians with an abundance of originality are found in Thurber and Thurber.—The Stage, London, July 6, 1916.

BIRMINGHAM.

Grand Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber are eccentric comedians of an original type."—Daily Post, July 11, 1916.

GLASGOW.

Coliseum: "Thurber and Thurber, eccentric comedians win their laughs by very clever means, their 'turn' is certainly meritorious."—Glasgow Herald, August 15, 1916.

SYDNEY.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber's act stands out on its own for originality, and cleverness."—The Sun, July 8, 1917.

LONDON.

Victoria Palace: "There is novelty, as well as good fun in the eccentric comicalities of Thurber and Thurber."—Daily Mail, September 9, 1916.

London Coliseum: "Thurber and Thurber put on a most diverting turn with a delightful touch of originality."—Daily Telegraph, January 16, 1916.

MANCHESTER.

Hippodrome: "As eccentric comedians, Thurber and Thurber introduce an altogether new departure in comedy creation."—Manchester Chronicle, January 30, 1917.

JOHANNESBURG.

Empire Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber's unique turn is highly diverting and decidedly original."—Rand Daily Mail, May 1, 1917.

CAPE TOWN.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber, besides being very funny, are wonderfully clever."—Cape Argus, May 19, 1917.

MELBOURNE.

Tivoli Theatre: "Thurber and Thurber made an effective appearance, and were loudly applauded."—Herald, July 23, 1917.



:: ON A WORLD'S TOUR ::

Placed First

in order of merit by doctors, nurses, and mothers, throughout the world; prescribed by British doctors for 35 years; used in British military and civil hospitals and convalescent homes; ordered by the British, Indian, Canadian and Australian Red Cross, etc. This is the record of



For Infants, Invalids, and the Aged.

Different from other foods and most highly nutritive. Invaluable in illness and convalescence.

Pres. "A System of Diet and Nutrition" by Prof. Dr. W. C. C. Benger.

"Benger's Food is in my opinion the most valuable proprietary food on the market."

"It is a valuable food in typhoid fever, gastric and intestinal troubles, etc."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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TONG SHAO YI, Chairman. W. F. WONG, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

Tonight APOLLO Tonight
THE NEW SERIAL SUPREME

"HOUSE OF HATE"

Featuring

PEARL WHITE AND ANTONIO MORENO
The Two Great Pathe Stars

Episode 1

"THE HOODED TERROR"

Episode 2

"THE EYE OF THE TIGER"

A Serial packed full of thrilling moments.

WHO IS THE

"HOODED TERROR?"

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE

The Artistic Wood Carver and "PRINCE PLUFF"
A bright little French comedy

Thursday Next

"TATTERLEY"

By Tom Gallon

Featuring CHARLES ROCK

The finest actor ever seen in Drury Lane

Time and Prices as usual

VICTORIA THEATRE

Paramount Pictures

PROGRAMME

For September 25th and 26th

SHOWING

"The Black Wolf"

In Five Parts

From the play by JEAN BARRYMORE

A stirring tale of Sunny Spain,
with the great romantic Actor

Lou - Tellegen

Showing on Friday 27th

"THE ZEPPELIN'S
LAST RAID"

SHOWING

at the

Olympic Theatre

on

September 25th and 26th

Marguerite Clark

IN

"The Goose Girl"

A Drama of Love and
Adventure in Realms
of Romance

On Friday, 27th

"The Slave Market"

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for

WEDNESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER

"TESS OF THE
D'URBENVILLES"

Featuring Mrs. Fiske.

America's Most Distinguished
Actress.Produced by the Famous Players
Corporation.
Five Parts.

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North
Szechuen Roads

Wednesday, 25th September.

Showing 1st and 2nd Episodes of

"The Secret of the Submarine"

The Film-Novel of the Hour

In 15 Wonderful Episodes

Featuring

Thomas Chatterton and
Hansen JuanitaSupported by a Great Company of
well known Actors and Beautiful
Women.

Thrills—Thrills and Gorgeous Beauty

Fascinating plot with its gigantic
web of Mystery, Intrigue and Stupen-
dous Adventure.

On Thursday, September 26th.

The Yiddish Operette Co.

Presenting the Play in 4 Acts

"The Wise Scholar"

On Friday, September 27th.

Showing Episodes 3 and 4 of the

"Secret of the Submarine"

CHINESE AND FOREIGN BANKING ANNOUNCEMENTS

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00

Reserve Frs. 20,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Batavia	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtsie	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondohery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoua	
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

- France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
- London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 40,000,000.00

one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 13,333,333.33, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthelot, General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnan.

BANKERS:

France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

New York: Redmond & Co.

Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

S. LION, Manager.

Branch Head, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 40,000,000

Capital Paid-up Yen 40,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 24,000,000

London Bankers: The London County, and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Los Angeles	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Wako
Kaiyuan	Peking	Tientsin
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 3,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent.

For 6 months at 4 per cent.

For 12 months at 5 per cent.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

Total \$34,500,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Farr, Esq.

W. L. Patterson, Esq.

T. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipo	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colon	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Haikow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Harbin Peking

Changchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowak Vladivostok

Hailan O'Amur Yokohama

Hankow

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$1,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-Up Capital 12,379,500.00

Reserve Fund \$1,398,522.00

Special Reserve Fund \$1,398,522.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kailong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Daluy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Mukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuehchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wushu	Suifu
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

1 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account at 3 per cent. per annum.

Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

N. 1 Kukiang Road

Capital Yen 50,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Important places in Japan

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Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAHARA, Manager

Telephones:—

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Central 2550 General Office.

Central 2554 General Office.

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Central 4421 Night only.

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Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital (about 15,333,333)

Reserve Fund 11,555,461 (about 2,966,386)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta

Bandong Palembang Tebing-Tinggi

Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal

Djember Penang Telok-Betong

Djakarta Pontianak Tilitjap

Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden

Kota-Radia Semarang

Langsa Singapore

Makassar Soerabaya

Medan

London Bankers:

National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNNERS, Manager.

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:

Per N.Y.K. as Yamashiro M. Sept. 26

Per N.Y.K. as Takashima M. Sept. 27

Per N.Y.K. as Chikugo M. Sept. 28

Per U.S. Canada and Europe:

Per N.Y.K. as Kashima M. Sept. 28

From U.S. and Canada:

Per P.R. as Monticello M. Sept. 29

WEEK ON TRANSPORT JUST LIKE OLD DAYS

Corporal Bill Wirs Prize By Telling All That Happened

GOBS GROWING FUNNIER

All The Ancient Jokes And Lots Of New Ones Help To Kid Men In O.D.

(From The Stars and Stripes, July 26, 1918)

On board the U. S. S. (?)

June 25, 1918.

Dear Friend Earl,—It is now a week since I first set foot on one of Uncle Sam's transports, so I thought I'd use up some of my time writing you a letter and telling you what a time I am having.

When we started out for the transport we found out how considerate the Gen. was for us. While we were in camp we were quarantined, so he had us leave when it was dark so that we wouldn't see the town and feel sore because we weren't allowed in it. It also saved us from sunburn and being sun struck this night march did.

Before we were put on the transport we were put on an excursion boat (of course we were crowded, but that stopped a lot of fellows from seeing anything, which prevented home-sickness) and given an hour ride in the harbor.

When we finally arrived at the transport every one wanted to be first on board.

Well, my company was first, and we were all glad, but I knew there was some catch in it or else we would not have been first.

There was, just as I thought. The first company on had to go down furthest in the ship, and that's why we were last, I guess.

When we saw it we got sore, but I'm sure we did not say anything we could be court-martialed for.

There was an ensign or admiral or something detailed to our sleeping quarters to show us where we were to sleep and to act as chambermaid. But we didn't like the way he acted, so we dismissed him when we knew where our bunks were.

The man who built our bunks sure didn't want us to be lonesome at night when the lights went out, because he made sure to put us close together. Why, he built them so close that if I stretch my legs, I've got to make excuses to two fellows who claim that I try to push them out of bed.

I have a top bunk, and the first thing that struck me when I got into it was an actually white painted solid iron beam. I hit it with my knicker, and every time I put my Stetson on I remember the beam. Of course, the lump on my head will soon go away, I know for a fact. Why, it is only half as large as it was one week ago.

They are afraid of the ship getting filled with water, so they left the springs out of our bunks.

We aren't allowed to smoke, but every cot has its pipes. That was a joke, didn't you?

It is a tough job to go to sleep here, and the Gen. knows it, so he has us start a half hour before sunset so that we are asleep by 4 a.m., when he wakes us up.

Just Water And Sky

Anyhow, the boys are all happy, and every night when the lights go out, about eight, harmony quartets sing us to sleep.

The first day out we amused ourselves by watching the ships and the changing color of the water, but on the second day we only had the water and sky to look at, which was tiresome.

On the third day the Germans did their best to start something with their subs, but our gunners were rather cruel to us, because they sank one before we all saw it, and scared the rest of them away.

Every day we have some music.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Cheong Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai

14, Peking Road.

Tel. Nos. Central 2613 & Central 2614

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4 per cent.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.

G. C. Yang, Secretary.

handed to us by the band, because the authorities believe that it takes wine woman and song to make a soldier happy. Realizing this, they gave us everything but the wine and woman.

We also had church service, and it was well attended by those who wanted to be there, those who had nowhere else to go, and those who were caught in the crowd.

We are drilled every meal time. We get two a day, and eat them on the double so that

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 25	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	
Sept. 27	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
Sept. 29	—	Vancouver	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 3	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	
Oct. 5	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Oct. 11	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.	
Oct. 12	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. F.M.S.S. Co.	
Oct. 13	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
Oct. 14	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Oct. 15	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Nov. 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	
Nov. 21	—	San Francisco	China Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept. 27	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 1	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 4	—	Nagasaki	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	
Oct. 5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 8	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 14	—	Kobe	Shidokoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct. 16	—	Moji, Kobe and Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Port Said	Towa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
—	Marseilles	Talsoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept. 25	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 25	— Foochow	Hainchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 25	4.00 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 25	4.30 Ningpo	Hain Ningbo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 26	— Hongkong	Kwangchi	Br. J. M. & Co.
Sept. 26	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 26	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 27	— Hongkong and Manila	Volunteer	Br. C.P.R.
Sept. 28	D.L. Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 28	D.L. Amoy and Swatow	Shanghai	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 30	— Hongkong	Monteagle	Br. C.P.R.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept. 26	10.00 W'wai, C'foe, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 27	8.00 W'wai, C'foe & T'sin	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
Sept. 28	10.00 W'wai, C'foe & T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	1.30 W'wai, C'foe & T'sin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 4	4.00 Vladivostok	Simbrak	Rus. R.V.F.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow	Nagasaki	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwaha	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	
Sept. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	
Oct. 2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 24	—	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 24	—	Hankow	Kiangyu	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 24	—	Tsingtao	Talee Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Antung	Nagasaki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Hakushin Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Tsugen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Nikolai Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Niehren Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Maoka Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	—	Japan	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 24	1.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Sept. 24	8.00 W'wai, Chefoo & T'sin	Pengion	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 24	noon Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinfing	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sept. 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoe Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept. 24	— Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hwaha, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. T. Kashi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Nanking, Captain R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Talee Maru, Captain Y. T. Sugiuchi, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Thursday, Sept. 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Kurwo, tons 3,664, Captain Gibb, will leave on Thursday, September 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangchi, Captain J. H. Davis, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hain Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and QANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, September 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and MANILA.—The S.S. Volunteer will be despatched from Shanghai for Manila via Hongkong on or about September 27th. For further information regarding freight, etc., apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1-B Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Bldg.)

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI & SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Sunday, September 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain S. Inoue, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, Oct. 3, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Tuesday, October 15, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, September 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shantung, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shantung, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 1, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Wednesday, October 9, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE, VANCOUVER CALLING AT VICTORIA, B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKO-KAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKO-HAMA.—The O.S.K. Steamer Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Friday, October 26, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver. Consular invoices must accompany shipments U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

Friday, September 27, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.
Saturday, September 28, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rail.
Today							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.							
Amoy and Hongkong							
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton							
River Ports							
Wenchow							
Post and Train (Daily except Sunday)							
Hankow							
Wingpo							
Tomorrow							
Wenchow, Chefoo & Tientsin							
Japan and America via Nagasaki							
Japan and America via Moji							
River Ports							
Saturday, Sept. 28							
Swatow and Hongkong							
Amoy and Swatow							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe							
Sunday, Sept. 29							
Weihaui, Chefoo & Tientsin							

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.50 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. money orders noon.
Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. The Russian Post Office.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Aug. 13
Glenavy	Sept. 2
Kawachi Maru	Sept. 2
Sado Maru	Aug. 16
Inaba Maru	Sept. 22

For Liverpool, etc.	Aug. 18
Arctos	Sept. 20
For Seattle	Aug. 21
For Tacoma	Aug. 21
Suwa Maru	Aug. 22
Alai Maru	Aug. 22
For Vancouver	Sept. 8
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14
Beagle Dollar	Sept. 19
For Marcellus	Sept. 8
Fukura Maru	Sept. 8
For Port Said	Aug. 26
Andre Loben	Sept. 9
Sphinx	Sept. 9
For Italy, etc.	Sept. 12
Roma	Sept. 12
For Bombay	Sept. 15
Dunera	Sept. 15

Sicawei Weather Report

23.—Fine weather in our regions. Northerly winds along the whole coast. The Loochoos advances towards the Northern part of this archipelago there is another cyclonic center approaching to the Eastern coast Luzon and threatening the Northern part of the China Sea.
24.—Cloudy but fine weather in our regions. Northerly breezes backing to NW the typhoon of the Loochoos seems receding towards the SW of Japan.

Tuesday, September 24, 1918.

WEATHER	4 A.M. 9 A.M.
Bar at Centg. mm.	761.45 762.36
Bar. at Centg. inches.	29.98 30.01
Variation for mm 24h	-0.57 -0.36
Variation for mm 12h	10.69 10.23
Wind—Direction	N NNW

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA



(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Marcellus

For Genoa

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, B. C.

Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons)

For Hongkong

"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons)

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Dairen

KOHOKU MARU (2,610 tons)

For Fochow, Keelung, (Formosa) and Takao

KEELUNG MARU (1,569 tons)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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M. SHIMAMURA.

Manager.

Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Union Building, 4 The Bund

Tel. Central 4234 and 4235

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 28	—	Hongkong	Chiyen Mar.	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Fukukokuju M.	Jap. S. Shokai
Sept. 5	—	Glasgow	Idomenus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Crutse	Lidin	Chl. Customs
Sept. 3	—	Japan	Maynet	Jap. M.B. Co.
Aug. 21	—	Japan	Misaki	Chl. Sui Fok S.W.
Aug. 12	—	Ningpo	Ninghin	Jap. A. P. Co.
Aug. 28	—	Japan	Nagata Maru	Jap. A. P. Co.
Sept. 12	—	Tsingtao	Taiho No. 3.	Jap. A. P. Co.
Sept. 13	—	Hankow	Meifoo	Am. S. O. Co.
Sept. 16	—	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Sept. 16	—	Hankow	Kiangyung	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Tafoe Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Ryoto Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Daihokubei Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fuji Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Tsukuba Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Sept. 21	—	Japan	Fukuko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 22	—	Hongkong	Kwangchi	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 22	—	Hankow	Talen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 22	—	Hankow	Selene	Dut.
Sept. 23	—	Hankow	Awata	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Sept. 23	—	Hankow	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 23	—	Hongkong	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Sept. 23	—	Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 23	—	—	Shinten Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Sept. 23	—	Chinwangtao	Emag	Br. J.M. & Co.
Sept. 23	—	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sept. 23	—	Japan	Shintoku Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Sept. 23	—	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports
(For Liverpool)

	Tons
IYO MARU	13,500
KITANO MARU	14,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. T. Tozawa,	Sept. 29
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	Oct. 28

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Sept. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Oct. 1
WATAGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	Oct. 8

SHANGHAI-MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Sept. 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Oct. 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Oct. 6
WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Oct. 12

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. P. Yamazaki,	Oct. 14
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KORE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	10,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Oct. 18
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FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 3
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 4

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 24
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Aus-
tralia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

WANGO MARU	14,000		Oct. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000		Nov. 20
AKI MARU	12,500		

BALUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta
(calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (call-
ing at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China
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in Japan.

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Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in
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Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facili-
ties. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and
carriage road and electric tramway.Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far
East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded
with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives,
historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles
from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for
visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial
Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South
Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Dia-
mond Mountain in Korea, rivaling Switzerland in scenery.

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Superintendent, Hotel Section.

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Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Need Of Stopping Export
Of China's Silver ShownOtherwise Specie Will Be Drained From Country Be-
cause Of Embargo In United States

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, September 25.—Some time ago the Chinese Government asked the Diplomatic Body whether it would give its consent to the establishment of an embargo on the export of silver. This procedure was suggested in view of the fact that with the establishment of an embargo by the United States Government there would in all probability be an increased export of silver from China, a condition that would only add to the financial embarrassment of the country. The Diplomatic Body discussed the matter three days ago, but reached no decision, as some of the ministers declined to commit themselves without instructions from their home Governments.

It has been freely stated that the authorities at the Japanese Legation are opposed to the proposed embargo, but I am informed that this is not the case. The authorities there have a quite open mind on the subject and have submitted the question without prejudice to the authorities in Tokio, but as yet have received no reply. The fact that there was no reply is believed to be due to the natural desire amongst the responsible authorities in Tokio to take no decision just at a moment when a change in Government is impending.

The importance of the silver question is only partly indicated by the exchange quotations. From the very commencement of foreign intercourse with China there has been a fear on the part of the Chinese that there would be a drain of silver. One of the arguments used by the Chinese against the opium traffic a century ago was that it drained the country of silver. Chinese official documents stating the drain at Tls. 10,000,000 per annum. Mr. Morse, in the course of a careful examination, has shown that in all probability the movement of silver at that time was inward; but in recent years undoubtedly the general movement has been outward.

The following table shows the value of silver entering and leaving the treaty ports since the beginning of the century, and the balance on each year's trade:

Year	Imports value in Hk. Tls.	Exports value in Hk. Tls.	Balance* in Round Millions of Hk. Tls.
1901	14,362,496	20,460,298	6
1902	18,437,479	32,282,133	13
1903	23,001,165	29,046,532	6
1904	22,518,638	37,128,368	14
1905	31,428,734	38,624,511	7
1906	19,332,738	38,010,606	19
1907	7,069,620	38,277,750	31
1908	20,116,602	32,383,518	12
1909	30,864,035	24,023,671	6
1910	44,598,534	22,803,887	22
1911	61,082,957	22,776,955	39
1912	45,098,297	25,849,645	20
1913	55,711,490	19,745,126	36
1914	16,498,744	30,121,693	14
1915	20,717,506	39,099,820	18
1916	37,088,320	65,766,446	29
1917	27,507,292	48,490,390	21

*Import surpluses shown in bold face.

From the above it may be seen that whilst the import of silver during the present century has amounted in value to Hk. Tls. 496,000,000, the export has amounted to Hk. Tls. 565,000,000, which gives an average annual drain from China of a little over Hk. Tls. 4,000,000. It is likely that with an embargo on export from the United States there would be an increased demand from China, and thus the drain would become heavier. It is to prevent the possibility of this that the Government is asking for the consent of the Treaty Powers to the imposition of an embargo. If the embargo were imposed, then no export could take place except under special license from the Inspector-General of Customs, which practically means that there would be no purchase from China except on account of Allied Governments.

Bulgarian Armies
Severed By Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

continue to progress in conjunction with the Serbians.

London, September 22.—The Ser-
bian official communique reports:We advanced over twenty kilo-
meters northward on the 20th and
are now several kilometers north of
Kavadar. We have captured twelve
more guns. German and Bulgarian
reinforcements are continually ar-
riving.London, September 23.—The Ser-
bian official communique issued yesterday
evening reports:We have liberated fifteen villages.
We are forcing the German-Bulgar
reinforcements to retreat.We have crossed to the left bank
of the Vardar and cut the main
railway-line between Uskub and
Salonika.We have crossed the Cerna and cut
the railway-line between Garagako
and Prilep, which is the German
army's main line of communication.We advanced fifty-five kilometers
between the 15th and the 21st Sep-
tember. Certain units have reached
the highest point in this very mountainous
region and have advanced forty kilo-
meters in one day.
Our booty and prisoners are con-
stantly increasing.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be
played by the Band in the Public
Garden today, weather permitting,
beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Navajo Van Alstyne
2. Overture—Tancredi Rossini
3. Waltz—Solree d'Este. Waldteufel
4. Selection—The Pink Lady Caryl
5. Waltz—Nights of Gladness Ancilife
6. Selection—The Dairymaids Rubens

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.Siberia Is Eager
To Rejoin Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

General Horvath becomes a member
of the Omsk Government, remain-
ing in the Far East as Russian High
Commissioner.The Japanese staff announces that
Blagovestchensk has been entirely
cleared of the Bolsheviks.The military operations have now
 dwindled to hunting down the dis-
persed Red Guards.The Czech-Slovak staff reports
that Krasnoi-Ufinsk has been re-
taken by the Czech-Slovaks. The
town was sacked and half-burned by
the Red Guards before they re-
treated.

Lvoff Passes Through Harbin

Harbin, September 23.—Prince Lvoff,
Prime Minister of the First Rus-
sian Provisional Government, passed
through Harbin today from Ufa on his
way to Vladivostok. He was accom-
panied by M. Viruboff, formerly as-
sistant Minister of the Interior in the
same Government. The latter fledfrom Moscow and joined Prince Lvoff
at Ekaterinburg, where the Prince
had been kept in prison for many
months by the Bolsheviks.M. Viruboff states that they both
assisted at a meeting held at Ufa for
the purpose of deciding the question
of the creation of a future Central
Government for Russia. The meeting
was apparently successful for a final
agreement of all parties was at last
attained.According to the Siberian Telegraph
agency, the battles on the Simbirsk
front are developing successfully. On
the 17th a body of Czech and new
Russian troops under the command of
Colonel Kappel, having concentrated
on the left bank of the Volga at Malna
station, carried out a brilliant attack
on the enemy's left on the Southern
Railway and, despite a strong resis-
tance by the enemy's fresh reserves,
managed to make good progress, in-
flicting heavy losses on the enemy.A telegram issued by the same
agency states that on the 18th an
official communique issued by the
Russian Staff on the Volga front re-
ports:"On the left bank of the Volga north
of the railway our troops, in co-
operation with the Czechs, after heavy
fighting, captured the villages of Uren
and Ivanovka. Today our troops con-
tinued their advance. All attempts by
the enemy to outflank our positions
from the south were unsuccessful."25,000 Turk Troops
Made Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

defended themselves with revolvers
but were captured.All day long our aviators have
been dropping bombs and using
machine-guns on the roads, which
are packed with a confused mass of
transport. Some armmen returned
five times for fresh supplies of
bombs and one flight holds the re-
cord of 105 hours flying on the 19th.Irish and Indian troops today
attacked westwards of the Nabrus
road and are making splendid pro-
gress. They are accompanied by a
unit of Cape colored troops, who
captured the strong position called
Square Hill as well as the first gun
taken in the sector, and showed
great gallantry and dash.

British Losses Light

London, September 22.—Reuter's
agency learns that the total captures
made by the British in Palestine have
reached 18,000 men and 120 guns.
Our losses have been absurdly light
in view of the importance of the ad-
vance.The situation in Palestine is de-
veloping in a most interesting way.
The enemy in the neighborhood of
and on both sides of the Jordan are
stubbornly holding their front but
everything westwards has broken
down and while one Allied line is
advancing northwards another is pro-
gressing towards the Jordan taking
the Turkish resistance in flank.An official despatch from Palestine
reports:By nine o'clock in the evening of
the 21st the infantry on our left wing,
pivoting on their left about Elr Asur,had reached the line Beitdijan,
Samaria, Elr Asur, shepherding the
enemy on and westward of the
Jerusalem-Nabrus road into the arms
of our cavalry operating southward
from Jenin and Beisan.Other columns of the enemy at-
tempted to escape into the valley of
the Jordan in the direction of Jlar ed
Damie, which the enemy still held.
These columns suffered severely,
being constantly bombed and machine-
gunned from low altitudes.We hold Nazareth and the rail and
road passages over the Jordan at Jlar
me Jamie.18,000 prisoners and 120 guns have
been counted.

Turk Report Hazy

A Turkish official communique dated
the 20th, dealing with the British at-
tack, speaks of very violent fighting
all night long on the 18th with forces
which were continually reinforced on
a wide front east of the Jerusalem-
Nabrus Road. It claims that the
attack was arrested on the line Jalud-
Wadi-Abzu and Zerkia. It admits thatafter two hours very violent bombard-
ment, supported by naval guns, and
desperate hand-to-hand fighting the
British penetrated the Turkish posi-
tions between the coast and the
Lydda-Tulkaram Railway. It adds
that the Turks withdrew to Tulkaram.

The Multitudinous

The duplicity of Hindenburg is
astounding. He was killed by a
bomb some time ago; he recently died
of typhoid; he has been incarcerated
in an insane asylum and now he is
attending a war council at Kaiser
Karl's headquarters. Be there six
Richmonds in the field?—Independent.

Compensation

The theory that war hath its com-
pensations finds further confirmation
in its tendency to prevent gout among
Democrats and Methodists.—Houston
Post.

Business and Official Notices

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

The Exchange Bank of China

begs to announce to the public the opening of its spacious office.

41 Kiangse Road, for general business

On September 25th

We undertake to do exchange business of every descrip-
tion with all foreign countries such as T./T., buying and sell-
ing of specie; issuing letters of credit, etc., etc.Domestic exchange business is also solicited. Rate of
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits upon
application.

Loans can be arranged upon approved security.

Capital Yen 10,000,000.00

Registered in The Ministry of Finance, Peking.

Foreign Exchange business will not be transacted till further
notice on account of the late arrival of some of the staff.

Telephone, Central 1941.

41 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

19385

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For
Venereal and Surgical diseases.
Men and Women's diseases.
Skin diseases and rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine
serums, and 1914 (606).
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.21 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2379.

17346

CHEAP SALE!

Tientsin Carpets in all sizes
and patterns

We invite inspection.

We execute orders for export.

Kung I Cheng Carpet
Manufacturers

G-5 Mohawk Road

19287

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

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WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels
and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

TURKISH BATH

and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENTSpecialty for rheumatism and
nervousness; fat people reduced. 15
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
rangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO.

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road.

—

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and
Exporters of Hand-made Laces,
Embroideries, etc.

BIG STOCK

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

GOODYEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

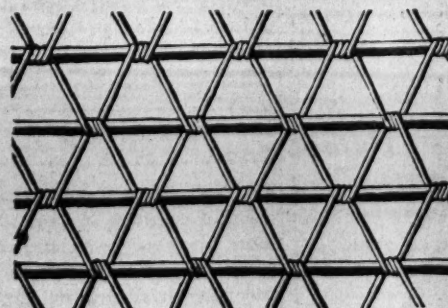
Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun
Glasses and Goggles.

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

69 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1243
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

TRIANGLE MESH

The Ideal Reinforcement for Roof and Floor Slabs, Culverts, Sewers, Pavements, etc.



New stocks of Black

Triangle Mesh in Rolls

160 feet long, have arrived

8 Different Styles

ESTIMATES PREPARED BY OUR CONFETE ENGINEERS

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone Central 778

Business and Official Notices



Notice to Exporters

Exporters are hereby notified that this Consulate-General has been instructed not to certify invoices for ocean shipments to the United States made on or after October 1, 1918, of any commodity other than coin, bullion, currency, or commodities covered by general licenses PBF Nos. 5, 6, 9, and 20, except upon receipt in each case of the import license number by this Consulate-General direct from the Department of State. Import licenses are valid for ocean shipments made within 90 days from the date of the license.

Notice to Steamship Companies

Steamship companies are hereby notified that no importations into the United States over \$100 in value will be permitted to be unloaded from any ship unless covered by an invoice duly certified at the point of shipment or by a document legally equivalent to such an invoice. Shipments not so covered will be required to be returned to the point of origin at the expense of the carrier.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
19459



NOTICE

The American Consulate-General is in receipt of instructions to the effect that all outstanding licenses for the importation into the United States from overseas of animal hair other than horse-hair, Angora goat-hair, camel-hair and the hair of other like animals have been revoked as to all shipments covered by ocean bills of lading dated later than September 15, 1918.

NELSON TRUSLER JOHNSON,
American Consul in Charge.
19461

Large Quantity of Provisions For Sale

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Canned Fruits, Getz Best, Del Monte, S & W Sardines, Kraft's Cheese, Baker's Cocoa, Carnation Cream, Alpine Milk, Australian Ham and Bacon, Dried Fruits, Asparagus, Lea & Perrins Sauce, Olive Oil, French Champagne, etc., etc.

Apply to

13 Nanking Road, Second floor
Room No. 7. 19457

Change of Address

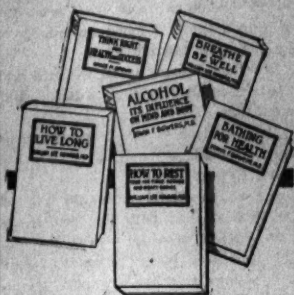
The undersigned beg to announce that, commencing October 1st next, their offices will be removed to No. 1 Hongkong Road, where all communications should be addressed.
WILLIAM JACKS AND CO.
Telephone No. "Central 2796." 19447

British Corporation

Please note that Mr. W. S. Campbell has resigned the Surveyorship of the British Corporation Register of Shipping for Shanghai and District and from the 10th day of September, 1918, Mr. Chas. H. Tricker has been appointed as their Surveyor.

(Address): 7 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

By Order of the Secretary of British Corporation. 19445



HANDBOOKS OF HEALTH

Good Health by Prevention.
"How to Live Long" by William Lee Howard, M.D.
"Breathe and Be Well" by William Lee Howard, M.D.
"How to Rest," by William Lee Howard, M.D.
"Bathing for Health" by Edwin F. Bowers, M.D.
"Alcohol: Its Influence on Mind and Body," by Edwin F. Bowers, M.D.
"Think Right for Health and Success," by Grace M. Brown.

JUST ARRIVED
Mex \$1.00 each

These may be obtained from the following booksellers, among others, or from us direct:—

Wing On Dept., Store-Book Dept.
Chow Tzu Kong, 110 Szechuen Road
Edward Evans and Sons, Nanking Road

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.

26 Canton Road, Shanghai

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Y. 223 North Szechuen Road.

Special rates to men in uniform. 19251

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fana, Spring Hinges and Green Wire Cloth.
Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles. 17997

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918. 19444

DR. OKS, M.D.

Specialist for diseases and operations on the eyes, ears, throat and nose.

9-11 a.m. and 1-4 p.m.

3 Kiukiang Rd. Tel. C. 1801. 19251

BUY A BOND

Buy some bond paper

AND WRITE TO
"The Boys over there!"

Our bond papers will please both writer and reader.

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

28 Nanking Road

30 North Szechuen Road

ANNOUNCEMENT

The management of

The Astor House Hotel

announce that commencing TUESDAY, October 1st, they will resume their regular

Tea Dansants

each Tuesday and Friday from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Dinner Dances De Luxe

served in the BALLROOM every

Thursday Night

commencing at 8 p.m. at \$3.00 per cover.

Regular Saturday Night dances

commencing at 10 p.m.

Music by

Astor House Hotel Orchestra

For reservation please apply to Superintendent of Service

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

WARNING

The public are requested when purchasing

COLGATE'S

SOAPS, SCENTS, POWDER, ETC.

to BEWARE of

the imitations placed on this

MARKET

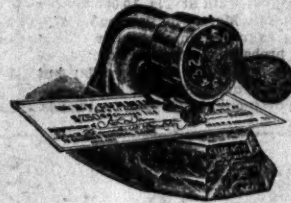
Agents: ANDREWS & GEORGE

1 Foochow Road

WANTED Steam Heating apparatus complete with Radiators and Boilers. Please send quotations to Box No. 445, c/o office of this paper.

PROTECT YOUR CHEQUES AND SCRIP

We have
"Perforators"
"Punches"
"Writers"
"Protectographs"

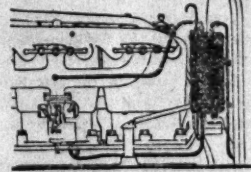


For Amonuts, Numbers, Dating, etc.

Telephone Central 4778 THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO. Telephone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM

Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.



For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

No. 20 BUBBLING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 5529

ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

DRINK

Sparklis Pure Aerated Water

Order books upon application to

The Eastern Syndicate

General Managers

128a Szechuen Road

Phone 3255

19447

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinman Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinman Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bath-rooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

Oriental House

21 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic with bath attached also small room, facing garden. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
Telephone North 1102. 19441

LARGE double room to let, bath-room and verandah attached, select Central locality. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS. 19429 S. 27.

TO LET, in well-furnished private home in Western district, superior accommodation for married couple. Garden and tennis. Reply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS. 19433 S. 25.

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with good board to let at Narcissus Bay, Weihaiwei. House next to Mainland golf links; sulphur baths can also be obtained. Apply Mrs. Niven, Weihaiwei. 19219 O. 4.

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED, large godown, 25,000 to 35,000 sq. ft. floor space; two-storey building preferred. Address, by letter, Reid, Evans & Co., 12 Peking Road. 19458.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with one month of experience, is open for engagement from October 1st. Apply to Box 442, THE CHINA PRESS. 19450 S. 26.

WANTED, position by a lady stenographer and filing clerk. Beginner. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS. 19415 S. 27.

A BRITISH lady, experienced nurse or masseuse, would like to make engagements from 9-12 every day except Saturday. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS. 19400 S. 26.

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN FAMILY: adults, desire either furnished or unfurnished modern residence or apartments, two bedrooms at least. Best care guaranteed. Desire tennis and flowers if possible. APPLY TO BOX 453, THE CHINA PRESS. 19462 S. 25.

WANTED by American bachelor, furnished room, with or without board, near French Park or Central. Apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS. 19451 S. 26.

ADVERTISER requires front room, preferably down Park Lane. Free use of garden desirable. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS. 19440 S. 29.

WANTED to rent, small room in Central district for storage purpose. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS. 19388 S. 25.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6 Foochow Road, very high-class rooms, unfurnished, single or in suites for residence or offices. Steam heat, hot water, modern apts, hardwood floors. First and second floors. Apply premises. 19354

TO LET: Immediately, for seven months, nicely furnished six-roomed house with large garden, close to tramway station. Northern district. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS. 19325 S. 24.

TO LET: 491 Avenue Joffre, excellent 10-roomed residence, modern bath, tennis, garage. Open for inspection. Rent Tls. 150. For further particulars apply to J. T. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road. 19340.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road. 19149

DANCING

MODERN DANCING: Miss Mollie Willoughby, of London and New York, latest One-step, Fox-Trot, Waltz, Maxixe, Tangos, etc. Individual instruction. No classes. By appointment, letter or phone. Astor House Hotel. 19448 O. 6.

SITUATION VACANT

ENGLISH TEACHER wanted for family at Wayside district. Christian lady preferred. Lowest terms. Reply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS. 19455 S. 26.

AN engineering college of high standing is in need of a professor of civil engineering. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS. 19454 S. 27.

WANTED: Services of an efficient stenographer, to start work at once. Apply to The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road. 19452

DRAFTSMAN WANTED, mechanical, one experienced with dies preferred; Chinese or Eurasian. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS. 19438 S. 25.

Exchange and Mart

INDIAN motor-cycle for sale. Big twin power-plus model. In good condition. Electric lights equipped. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS. 19460 S. 27.

FOR SALE: A new 12-gauge Winchester automatic shot-gun. Owner giving up shooting owing to rheumatism. Apply to Box 451, THE CHINA PRESS. 19456 S. 27.

BLOWER WANTED, delivering about 2,000 cubic feet of air at 1 lb. pressure. Apply to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS. 19438 S. 25.

FOR SALE: Columbia graphonola (mahogany cased) in excellent condition, together with 30 fairly new Victor and Red Seal records. Bargain, \$90. Apply to Box 444, THE CHINA PRESS. 19442 S. 25.

FOR SALE: 250-3000 Savage Hi-Power rifle, .22 Remington repeating rifle, Winchester .12 Repeating shot-gun, .38 Colt revolver. Special equipment and ammunition. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS. 19418 S. 25.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13